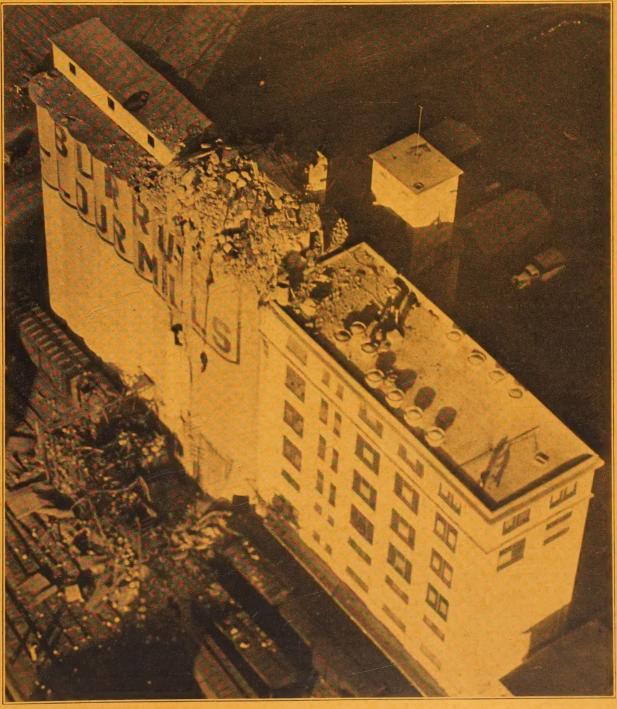
GRAIN OURIALS REPUBLISHED CONSOLITION

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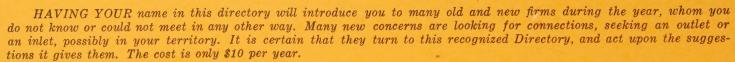
A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Airplane View of Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Okla., After Dust Explosion Destroyed Cupola Photo by Daily Oklahoman [For description see page 151]

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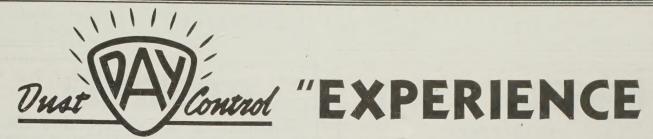
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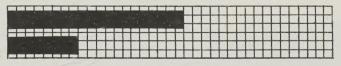
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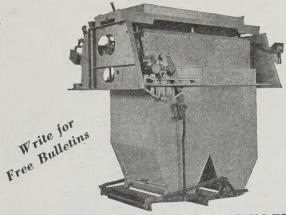


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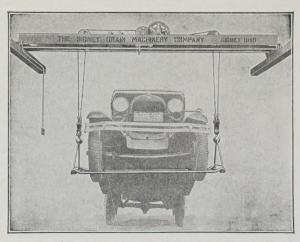
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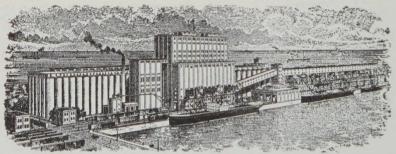
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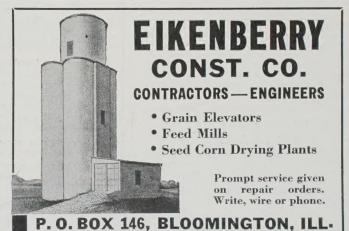
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FLOUR MILL, elevator, two warehouses; everything but power in place; bargain; call or write.—J. R. Stephens, Chaffee, Mo.

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Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
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WANTED—District sales manager for Indiana by large hybrid corn producer; good connection for qualified man. Address 84C3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Position as manager or assistant manager of grain elevator; 15 years' experience in grain, lumber and feeds; reasonable salary. Address 84B6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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FOR SALE—Lespedeza, Cow Peas, Soybeans. Inquiries invited. Shultz Seed Co., Inc., Olney, Illinois

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St.. Chicago, Ill:

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For Standard Truck, Heavy Duty & Semi-Trailer, Electrically, Operated



Cut shows standard truck dump

A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck or semi-trailer. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. Allsteel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE in operation.

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
THE GRAIN WORLD
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Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

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..... bus.

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Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

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CORN CUTTER, Grader, Hammermill & Mixer; Bargain. W. W. Pearson, Reynolds, Ind.

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FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 82A9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 82A10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Ear Corn Crusher, Attrition Mill, Clipper Cleaner 89, 50 h.p. Hammermill Motor, Bucket Elevators, Buckets, Flour Milling Machinery, Shafting, Bearings, Pulleys, etc. McLaughlin, Ward & Co., Jackson, Mich.

HAMMER MILL, MOTORS—Duplex hammer HAMMER MILL, MOTORS—Duplex hammer mill direct connected to 50 h.p. 3600 r.p.m. 220 volt AC Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing motor with blower and collecter, \$350.00. Large stock electric motors all types and sizes, for farm, mill and elevator service, rebuilt and guaranteed at money saving prices. Write us on your requirements; we repair, buy, sell and exchange. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 So. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill. So. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1—50 h.p. 24" Bauer Bros. Attrition mill, recently overhauled, with two motors, two compensators and two fuse boxes complete; also one good Kenyon corn crusher. West Brooklyn Farmers Co-op. Co., W. Brooklyn, Ill.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

FOR SALE-No. 16 Clipper Cleaner; Richardson 200 lb. cap. Automatic Bagging Scale; Oxford Bean Polisher; Giant Bean Picker; Corn Cracking Roll and Grader; Monarch No. 22 At-

ford Bean 1 Transfer of the Cracking Roll and Grader; Monarch No. 22 Actrition Mill, 60 cycle Motors; 2 pint size Grain Testers, Brass Car Sampling Tube; 1 Monarch Feed Mixer and Bagger. Central Michigan arch Feed Mixer and Bagger. Grain Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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This book provides space for recording hourly Board of Trade radio or CND quotations for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets, size 9½ x 111/2 inches, in a book. Well bound in tough pressboard. Shipping weight one pound. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated 332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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HOWE SCALE with registering beam, 30 ft. 15 ton; 3 years old, good condition; also 44 ft. Howe railroad scale with registering beam. Dillon Scale Co., Dallas, Tex. Since 1920.

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WANTED—Spiral Gravity Seed Separator. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, Ohio.

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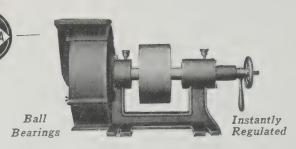


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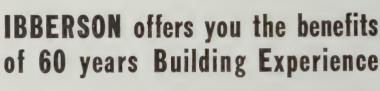
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GRAIN JOURNALS & FEED JOURNALS INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, III., U.S.A. Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medlum for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are !nvited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 28, 1940

CROP REPORTS are always welcome. Please tell us what conditions are prevailing in your neighboring fields.

OWNERS of heavy seed oats of pure variety are now cleaning their holdings in anticipation of an early spring demand.

ILLINOIS new truck law will go into effect next Friday, March 1st, and elevator men generally will profit by familiarizing themselves with all of the requirements of the law. All states seem disposed to require gypsy merchants to pay for the use of the public highways.

VARYING results from the planting of hybrid corn has brought to light the wider adaptability of some varieties. A few have brought very unsatisfactory yields in some sections but the verage has been so much in excess of he yields of open pollinated corn that to farmer of foresight will plant any tut the hybrid best suited to his soil and climate.

OWNERS of wheat now held by the CCC as collateral for 70c loans are unloading and, no doubt, much of the stored wheat will soon get into commercial channels to the advantage of producers and dealers.

THE DISCUSSIONS of different trade problems at the recent meetings of grain dealers throughout the land have been most interesting and enlightening, so dealers everywhere should find the perusal of the discussions most profitable.

RED INK, according to the public accountant quoted elsewhere in this number who has audited the books of many Illinois grain elevator operators, has been discarded and elevator managers are glad once more to use exclusively the old standard black ink. It is to be hoped that all have earned the most enjoyable results from extra caution in not overbidding the market.

LOW GERMINATION of oats and soya beans provides an excellent opportunity for country elevator operators to be of real help to farm patrons, who are anxious to plant only choice seed which will grow and produce a profitable crop. Enterprising dealers will not only stock a bountiful supply of heavy clean seed, but they will conduct many germination tests to make sure it will grow.

EMPTY BOX cars parked beside the elevator these zero nights constitute a real fire hazard, because tramps and casuals seeking protection from wintry blasts do not hesitate to build a fire in the car and leave it burning. Many elevators have been sacrificed to this exposure hazard and doubtless many more will be burned unless elevator owners protest more vigorously to the station agent.

FARMERS in Kansas who thought they had unloaded on the government all resposibility for wheat on which they had borrowed with the non-recourse clause are receiving a disagreeable surprise from the county tax collectors who insist the farmers as owners must pay the personal property tax as required by law on the full value of the grain. Until title passes to the government agency the farmer must pay all taxes on grain held as collateral.

INSURANCE COMPANIES have come to look upon the salaries paid elevator employes as an important factor in the leaks for company profits that can grow so easily. A poorly paid employe is less likely to watch carefully the condition of the house and keep bins properly patched than is a well paid employe. Similarly a poorly paid employe is likely to be a bit careless about fire hazards around an elevator. Investigators have found that the average salary paid employes of Illinois farmers elevators is \$1,055 per annum.

WHILE the secretary of agriculture is planning acreage reduction the secretary of interior is recommending to the Congress an expenditure of \$60,000,000 annually on reclamation and irrigation projects.

FEED MILL operators will welcome with open arms any improvements in separators designed to remove hard substances and especially metal which not only causes sparks in a dusty atmosphere, but also increases unnecessarily, the consumption of power and dulls all grinding surfaces. These improved separators not only pay for themselves through economical operations, but they minimize the hazards of feed mill operation.

EMPLOYERS will find in "A Power Shovel Injury," published elsewhere in this number, the narration of an experience that came near to proving most disastrous for an untrained worker as well as for his employer. Men who have not been accustomed to work around elevator machinery need to be trained and warned before they are permitted to work about moving machinery of any kind. It is too dangerous, too expensive, for all concerned.

SEED prices are so standardized that when seed is offered far below the market price by a neighboring farmer or an itinerant the chances are that there is something wrong with it. With the new federal seed act now in force the opportunity to dispose of low grade seed has disappeared, and the possessor can get rid of it only by offering a tempting bargain. The sample may be infested with weed seed, may be low in germination or an unadapted variety. Beware of "bargain" seed.

GRAIN DEALERS will gladly endorse the appeal of the president of the National Ass'n before the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, for a closer relationship of all sections of the grain trade to the end that all will work actively for the promotion of the common good of the entire trade. Every section of the grain trade desires the success of every other section and the closer all sections pull together the sooner will all be helped by their hearty co-operation for better conditions.

MANAGERS of grain handling plants are rapidly adopting operation policies which are designed to promote more cordial relations not only with the men employed in and the patrons of the plant, but in the entire community. Good will of all neighbors is coming to be recognized as a most valuable asset. Grain buyers naturally exert themselves to promote friendly relations with their farmer customers, but many are going even farther and taking a real interest in the farmers' problems as well as the welfare of the community.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

SHIPPERS have discovered that time allowed for appeals from the first grading of grain in some markets is only half the time allowed in other markets. Why the railroads should discriminate agianst any market has not been made clear, but shippers' associations are determined to secure uniform free time in all markets and thereby secure the general adoption of reasonable rules and regulations.

GRAIN DEALERS generally have long recognized the depressing influence of a large volume of grain reported each week in the visible supply, but the Washington burocrats do not recognize the depressing influence of visible stocks, so continue to store up ear corn on farms of the corn belt. On January 31st, the Commodity Credit Corp. had loaned over \$157.000.000 on 258.484.204 bus.. so it had under control over 344,000,000 bus. of corn. If this great stock were to be released into commercial channels, it would keep the grain handling facilities of the nation quite busy to find buyers before the corn gets through the germinating season.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS generally are agreed that the handling charges allowed by the A.A.A. do not cover the actual cost of handling the government grain, yet they continue to accept the niggardly offer. The burocrats were perfectly willing to buy 43000 steel bins at 9½ cents a bushel, rent ground at various prices, pay 3 or 4 cents a bushel to get the bins erected and as much more to have them filled, another 3 cents to have the grain turned and 3 cents a bushel to have it removed, so that in the end the government will pay several times as much for storing its grain in its own poorly constructed bins as it would have paid for storage in modern elevators, and the elevator operator's bins are still empty, altho he provided the best facilities known to man for properly caring for the grain products of the land. If anyone knows why the regularly established dealers are so sharply discriminated against by their own government he should tell it.

Improved Fumigation

Grain dealers everywhere are recognizing the dangers of using some of the hazardous fumigants used so effectively in the early days of insect extermination. The agitation of recent years has been so persistent that chemists have conducted many experiments in hope of perfecting more effective fumigants and many have obtained greatly improved results without the hazards to property and life common with the early fumigants.

The use of hydro-cyanic acid gas which has long been recognized as a powerful exterminator of grain infesting insects is now possible without danger to workers and without reducing its effectiveness in the extermination of the pests.

Another Disastrous Dust Explosion

Another explosion of dust in a wheat handling plant, which is profusely illustrated in this number, destroys all the heresies regarding explosions being confined to corn or any other single grain. All explosions in southwestern plants during the last three months were in wheat handling plants.

While the loss of life and property as a result of the last dust explosion was large, it did not extend to the entire plant which, no doubt, was due to the fact that both the elevator and the mill were examples of good housekeeping and kept fairly clean of that fine impalpable powder which has been the direct cause of many of the disastrous grain dust explosions. Every plant operator recognizes the advantages of keeping his plant clean and free from dust, and dust control is now nearer the perfection stage than ever before. Many owners of grain handling plants are expending large sums in reducing the dust hazard and making it possible to operate continuously without danger to either life or property from explosions.

One puzzling feature of the Kingfisher explosion is that the elevating machinery, the legs, were not in operation at the time of the explosion and no one has yet been able to account for the spark or the flame which started the explosion of the grain dust. One or the other is necessary to set off the explosion after the dust has been mingled with the atmosphere.

Soybean Acreage to Be Greatly Increased

The sky rocket tactics of the soybean market since the movement of the last crop began has so deeply interested farmers in the possible profits of this crop, that all authorities now look forward to a greatly increased acreage of soybeans for 1940

Up to the present, the burocrats have made no attempt to dominate the activities of the soybean growers and the prevailing market prices stimulate the interest of all dissatisfied farmers with the natural result that the 1940 acreage is bound to exceed the enormous planting of 1939.

Alert grain elevator operators will quickly recognize the advantage open to them to be of real help to their farmer patrons in securing seed of choice varieties which can be depended upon to produce a profitable crop.

THE RECENT conventions of grain merchants have exhibited unusual interest in the cost of handling grain from trucks to box cars and, naturally, everyone in the trade is eager to learn exactly how the cost is determined and what is the final figure.

Discard the 68 Ear Corn Bushel

States attempting to legislate extra value into ear corn through the standardization of 68 lbs. as a bushel, are handicapping the grain buyers within their borders and driving business to adjoining states. Country corn buyers not only shell the farmers' product, but they ship it and must deliver 56 lbs. of shelled corn, which often is more than the shipper can get out of a 68 lb. ear corn unit.

It is but reasonable that buyers should refuse to buy ear corn by the 68 lb. unit, because it effects a handicap in that they cannot compete with other buyers who refuse to buy except by the 70 lb. unit. Doubtless these antiquated laws which are designed to place an artificial value on ear corn would be quickly repealed if the buyers would work together to secure the standardization of the 70 lb. bushel everywhere. It is now the legal weight of a bushel of ear corn in all but four of our states.

Uniform units of measure and uniform methods of handling are in the interest of greater efficiency and more satisfactory dealings throughout the trade. Let all handle ear corn by the 70 lb, bushel.

Buying Mortgaged Grain

Every country grain buyer lives in constant fear of being imposed upon by dishonest farmers who deliver to the elevator grain to which they have not clear title. Most states now require that all mortgages and liens on grain be promptly recorded to be effective and this gives the buyer of grain in the public market a chance to protect himself against the dishonest tenants and irresponsible farmers who do not hesitate to deliver as their own grain to which they know they do not have clear title. Some states imprison impositors for this offense.

The grain dealers of many western counties join in the expense of securing daily reports of all liens and mortgages and some go so far as to compile a list of the farmers of each township and keep posted on their outstanding liens. One Illinois manager, who is shown elsewhere in this number bringing his mortgage file down to date, never takes in any grain from a stranger without first making sure he has clear title to the property he offers for sale.

It is not a pleasant experience to be called on by the county judge to pay a second time for grain on which you may already have lost two or three cents a bushel; hence, it is but natural that elevator men should exercise greater vigilance in keeping track of the liens given by different patrons. The practice of listing all liens may be somewhat burdensome, yet it is very easy as compared with paying a second time for a large delivery of grain.

Protein Wheat on Future Deliveries

A com'ite of the Kansas City Board of Trade is to be appointed to investigate the feasibility of trading in an additional future entitling the buyer to demand delivery on contract of wheat containing a specified percentage of protein.

Protein content is not now recognized in the official grain standards of the United States, nor is a protein specification a part of the contract in futures on any exchange. The proposal, therefore, is an interesting innovation.

Much can be said in favor at Kansas City where buyers and sellers always con-

sider the protein content.

Whether the volume of trade in futures will be increased by having a protein delivery remains to be seen. Offers of an attractive contract have been a failure in other markets. One eastern market tried to build up a future trade by using warehouse receipts of a distant lake port. Another central market tried to work up trade in March delivery. The speculator is like a horse. You can lead him to water but you can't make him drink.

Buying Grain by Guess

Minnesota's supervisor of weights and measures, at the recent meeting of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n, pointed out that grain buyers generally were placing their margins in grave jeopardy through the continued use of relics of the wagon age in buying grain.

Many owners of small capacity scales still have warnings posted in their driveways telling drivers of heavily laden trucks to keep off the scale and, occasionally, the truck gets on with a load too heavy for the scale and everything drops into the pit, but the owners of these relics of the past century take chances not only with the lives of their patrons, but with their own buying margins. Every grain buyer is anxious to determine the true weight of his purchases and he knows that if he fails in this, he is just as likely to harvest a load of barren regrets as he is to realize a profit from his incorrectly weighed pur-

The truck scales cannot be expected to give an accurate weight of the load unless the deck is long enough and the scale is of heavy enough construction to weigh correctly large trucks loaded with grain.

Grain dealers who finally closed their books on last year's business with a profit owe it to themselves and their customers to install the most dependable scales obtainable for determining the true weight

Man's business is to work—to surmount difficulties, to endure hardship, to solve problems to overcome the inertia of his own nature; to turn chaos into cosmos by the aid of system—this is to live!

of their purchases. Dealers who have installed the large scales and announced their installation to their farmer patrons have been pleased by the arrival of many new patrons who also were interested in modern weighing facilities.

The installation and careful maintenance of the best weighing facilities obtainable has so many advantages for the owner, that he cannot afford to hobble on with out of date equipment.

Expect Heavy Buying of Wheat by F. C. I. C.

A Kansas miller figures that the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will have to deliver to farmers 9 bushels per acre as indemnity on the 12,000,000 or more acres of wheat that will be abandoned in the Southwest.

The government insurance corporation is obligated to make good the farmers' loss by three-fourths of the average yield of 12 bushels per acre.

This miller calculates that the government will be forced to buy over 100,000,000 bus. of wheat for delivery to insured farmers, and that a short crop in the Northwest would further aggravate the situation.

He says "If they are not already buying wheat, as is rumored, they must do so soon."

Will Soon Confer on Grain Storage Contract

St. Louis, Mo.—Officers of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n announced today that they do not now expect any conference with agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on a uniform grain storage contract before the first week in March.

Recently the three federal agencies which use elevator facilities for storage of government grain, proposed a uniform storage contract. This contract has been in the writing stage for more than a month, but is not yet ready to be shown to elevator operators. However, President E. H. Sexauer of the National Ass'n has been assured that the trade would be called into conference on the contract before it is finally adopted by the government.

adopted by the solution of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is chairman of a special committee for the National Ass'n to look after matters pertaining to the trade's interest in the proposed contract.

Wheat Sensitive to Buying and Selling

The upward rush of wheat prices during the last 15 minutes of trading Feb. 16 and Feb. 20 had brot out a flood of explanations, in the absence of any current development to account for the extraordinary price movement.

One declares the volume of open commit-

One declares the volume of open commitments was not large enough to keep the market in balance against sudden rushes of buying or selling orders.

Another believes the Commodity Exchange Administration espionage keeps out of the market some heavy traders who might stem the tide when the price gets out of line.

Still others ascribe the sudden buying to war developments known to a few with diplomatic connections, but unknown to the speculative public.

The rise from 101% to 107 Feb. 20 took place mostly late in the day. Brokers who had orders to sell above 106 found it difficult to execute them, as the buying urge faded away quickly with a drop of 3 cents at the close.

In so thin a market it is unwise to depend upon stop-loss orders to limit losses,

A Power Shovel Injury

Due to the seasonal rush of grain to a terminal elevator it was necessary to break two men in on the job of shoveling grain out of cars with power shovels. One of these men carried his shovel back into the car but, when he set it down, the ratchet failed to trip.

In an effort to trip the ratchet he stepped over in front of the shovel and pulled all of the slack out of his rope. This operated the ratchet and, as the shovel started, he unfortunately stepped into the loop of rope he had thrown on the floor. He was dragged to the door of the car and the loop in which his foot was tangled was just to the sheave when the trip stopped the rope.

If the loop had been six inches ahead of where it was his foot would have been torn off. As it was he received only minor bruises

and lacerations.

The basic cause was that he had not been specifically warned against this particular hazard.

All of the six men engaged in this work were collected and shown exactly how the accident had occurred. The next new man will be given adequate instruction.—National Safety Council.

Trade Barrier in Supreme Court

A majority of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States on Feb. 12 affirmed a decision enjoining the state of Arkansas from imposing a tax on gasoline in excess of 20 gallons carried in the fuel tanks of interstate buses.

Justice McReynolds said the tax would be permissible "if, considering all the circumstances" it "reasonably can be regarded as proper compensation for using the roads. But the facts disclosed are incompatible with that view. A fair charge could have no reasonable relation to such gasoline."

Three justices appointed by the president dissented, holding the tax should be permitted as long as the Congress has enacted no regulation prohibiting Arkansas from levying a tax.

Patronage Dividends Deductable from Income

The Supreme Court of Montana on July 24, 1939, granted the Gallatin Farmers Co. a reversal of the district court of Lewis and Clark County in its suit to recover corporation license taxes paid under protest for the years 1935 and 1936.

In its license tax returns the company claimed a deduction of \$32,435.68 on account of patronage dividends on purchases of patrons. The deduction showed a net operating loss in 1935; and in 1936 a net operating income subject to tax of only \$310.64. The state board of equalization refused to recognize the deductions and demanded additional taxes of \$888.95, which was paid under protest.

Sec. 6387 of the Revised Code on co-operative associations provides for the apportionment of earnings. Sec. 2297 provides for deduction of all ordinary and necessary ex-

The Supreme Court said: "The district court's conclusion that patronage dividends are not deductible was erroneous. They are in no sense profits of the corporation that redound to the benefit of its stockholders. The inclusion of patronage dividends with wages and salaries in Section 6387 shows the plain legislative intent that what is distributed to patrons as a rebate or refund should also be treated as an ordinary and necessary corporate expense within the meaning of Section 2297."

Justice Morris dissented on the ground the law in the Revised Code of 1935 was not retroactive under the 1937 amendment; and Justice Stewart concurred in the dissent.— (93 Pac. Rep. 2d) 953.

Asked — Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Static Eliminators?

Grain & Feed Journals: The writer is interested in securing information as to where we might purchase static eliminators for belt drives; also, static detectors. Any information on this subject likewise would be appreciated.—McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., M. G. Reitz, plant manager, Gibson City, Ill.

Ans: Static in grain elevators and its elim-

Ans.: Static in grain elevators and its elimination was described in the Journals July 22, 1936, pages 64 and 65.

The Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Buro, Chicago, Ill., has published a very instructive booklet entitled "Recommendations for Reducing the Hazard of Static Electricity in Flour Mills and Grain Elevators."

Code Messages to Save Phone Tolls?

Grain & Feed Journals: I spend out so much for long-distance telephone calls I think perhaps it might be a saving to use the Universal Grain Code. How is this done?—Leo Valentine, Claypool, Ind.

Ans.: One advantage the telegraph has over the 'phone is that the last exchange of wires is binding as a legal contract, while the oral 'phone talk requires written confirmation.

The codes substitute one arbitrary word for the several words forming a lengthy phrase, thus cutting down the number of words to be paid for to a small fraction, and the cost correspondingly.

The Western Union also has a serial service whereby several messages can be sent to the same address during the same day and all charged for as the one message. For example in the serial service a 10-word telegram, a 15-word telegram and a 20-word day letter would cost but \$1.10, against \$2.28 sent the ordinary way.

Significance of Trade Terms?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is durum wheat? What is No. 2 mixed wht. wheat? And how does it differ from our own No. 2 winter garlicky? What do the letters O. and O. E. represent?—Greensboro Milling Co., L. Riddleberger, Greensboro, Md.

Ans.: Durum was originally known as macaroni wheat. It is very hard, not suitable for bread, but just right for macaroni manufacture.

bread, but just right for macaroni manufacture. No. 2 mixed white wheat is a mixture containing more than 10 per cent of white wheat. Some of this white wheat gets to the southeastern states from the Pacific Northwest. When not characterized as "garlicky" in the inspection certificate it differs from Maryland wheat so designated in not containing two or more green garlic bulblets or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets, in 1,000 grams of wheat.

The rules for grading the foregoing and all other grains are given in full in the "Handbook of Official Grain Standards of the United States," prepared by the Buro of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

E. & O. E. represents "Errors and Omissions Excepted" and means that the party issuing the communication or contract reserves the privilege of correcting minor errors and supplying omissions occurring thru inadvertence.

Effect of Truck Law on Haulers

Grain & Feed Journals: What effect will the new Illinois truck law have on truckers who are hired by elevators with their trucks to do hauling?

For example, truckers who haul grain from inland elevators to river elevators now make their agreements with the inland elevator that hires them, and are not required to carry any of lading, or bill of sale.

Will the new law require these operators to carry a bill of lading?—Ray Noy, Arlington Grain Co., Arlington, Ill.

Ans.: Sec. 21 of the new "Illinois Truck Act" requires a contract carrier to use a B/L in the form prescribed by the Department of Public Works and Buildings, stating weight and gen-

eral description, whether insured, name and address of consignee and consignor, point of origin and destination, in quadruplicate.

No. B/L is required for transportation of property within a municipality or -between points within a municipality and contiguous municipalities.

A merchant carrier buying property for resale without unloading at his place of business is requried to have a bill of sale in the form prescribed by the Department, stating weight,

Buying in Defaulted Contract

Grain & Feed Journals: In reading your magazine from time to time I notice you give much needed information to the small grain dealers who are not in a position to know the answer to every problem that confronts them.

At present we are faced with an unusual situation and would like to seek your advice

Last November we sold two carloads of corn to C. B. Fox Co., New Orleans, and during the rush and due to inefficiency we resold the same car of corn twice. We did not know of this until three months later when they billed us for the unshipped car or the difference caused by the advancing market. I know if the market had fallen and we had not shipped the car they would claim they would not have to take it because the contract called immediate shipment and as it was three months before our attention was called to the fact we are a little doubtful if we are to pay the difference.

We are very anxious to do the right thing and if you will give us your opinion we will appreciate it very much.—Dunklin County Grain & Seed Co., Malden, Mo.

A seed Co., Malden, Mo.

Ans.: Rule 7 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n provides that 'If the seller fail to notify the buyer of his inability to complete his contract the liability of the seller shall continue, until the buyer, by the exercise of due diligence can determine whether the seller has defaulted, when the buyer shall immediately (a) agree with the seller upon an extension of the contract to cover the deficit (b) cancel the contract outright, or (c) buy in the deficit for the seller's account.

Under this rule a buyer must act with due

Under this rule a buyer must act with due diligence, by getting in touch with the seller when draft or notice fail to arrive in the usual time, to ascertain whether he has shipped within the 3 days allowed under an "immediate" contract to file shipping instructions with carrier. On learning from the shipper that he did not and will not ship buyer must buy in immediately, not several weeks later.

The question is properly one for arbitration

The question is properly one for arbitration. The C. B. Fox Co. is a member of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, with which the Missouri Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n is affiliated.

Either party to the contract may apply to the Association office with a request for adjustment or arbitration.

Sales of Government Corn

A Federal loan supervisor in Iowa on instructions from Washington, states that corn in country elevators will be liquidated before any is removed from steel bins. Corn from farm bins may be redeemed at any time. Sales to deficit or near deficit areas will receive preferred consideration rather than sales based on price differentials to surplus local areas. Sales out of steel bins must cover whole bins at

Elevator stored corn can be moved in desired quantities. Elevators may buy corn out of steel Sales will be made at not less than 57c a bushel, plus storage charge of 1c per month beginning with Oct. 1 and weighing and loading charge of not more than 3c. This 3c covers everything, including the com'ite's own

Washington News

The F.C.I.C. has 1,043,429 bus. wheat stored in the warm climate of Texas.

H. R. 8358 provides for intervention by the Sec'y of Agriculture in proceedings before the U. S. Maritime Commission.

H. R. 7171 has passed both houses and been approved by the president, to provide for quotas of agricultural imports.

Fixed prices to farmers on the domestically consumed portion of the crops are provided for in a bill by Burdick of North Dakota, H. R. 8348.

The agricultural appropriation bill provides \$367,000 for work on cereal and forage insects, a decrease of \$16,700 available the preceding fiscal year.

In hearings before the Tariff Commission on quotas it seems that the A.A.A. favors a limitation for wheat imports direct to between 250,000 and 500,000 bus.

House Bill 7696 if enacted will place the grading of soybeans under the U. S. Grain Standards Act, with same licensing and appeal provisions now applying to grains.

Senate Bill 3047 by Wiley would amend the wage and hour act to discard the ridiculous "area of production" limitation of the administrator in exempting employes processing agricultural products for market.

S. 3260 would amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act by substituting the words "agricultural commodities" for the word "wheat." This would mean that crop insurance could be applied to crops in addition to wheat.

The F.C.I.C. reported Feb. 19 that 310,000 growers have paid a premium of 11,375,000 bus. to insure a yield of 87,520,000 bus. of wheat from 8,902,000 acres. Less than one-fourth of the winter wheat growers have taken advantage of the insurance.

Protesting against cuts in farm appropria-ons Sec'y Wallace said: "I would ask the farmers this question when they went to vote, which way are you most likely to be taken care of in 1941!" The Department of Agriculture received only \$185,000,000 in 1932, against \$1,274,000,000 for the year ending next June 30.

Sec'y Wallace appealed to Congress Feb. 15 to enact his processing tax, dubbed by him the "certificate plan" under which he would be both tax collector and tax distributor, the treasury and the Congress being cut out of the collection and handling of this tax. He said: "We can get larger amounts that way then we can can get larger amounts that way than we can thru appropriations over a period of years.'

The Tariff Commission heard a protest against quotas on wheat and mill products from a delegation of Buffalo grain men comprising Max F. Cohn, F. A. McLellan, Thos. C. O'Brien and Gordon Clark. They protested there was no need for a quota because more than 4,000,000 tons of wheat mill products are produced in the United States while produced in the United States, while only about 300,000 tons are being imported.—G.E.T.

The Logan-Walter bill requires every government department or agency which issues administrative rules and regulations to publish such rules and regulations in the Federal Register. Any person affected by any such regulation may petition the head of the agency issuing it for reconsideration, whereupon a hearing will be granted. Court review of the regulation as originally published, or as republished or modified after hearing, is provided for in the bill.

The demand of the Department of Commerce for monthly reports of inventories is meeting with such vigorous opposition in the Senate, it should be a simple matter for business men to prevent private enterprise being saddled with any more red tape. If business men are ever to get relief from burocratic domination the ination they must protest vigorously against any more regulations or requirements. Some time must be left to promote private business if it is to prosper and provide more employment.

A Closer Relationship

E. H. SEXAUER, of Brookings, S. Dak., President of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

We meet in conventions like this to discuss the common problems of our trade. If this is like many other conventions of elevator men, you will hear discussions about government interference, about competition from unregulated trucks, about railroad rates and many other

But may I present what we in the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n consider one of the outstanding, if less discussed problems of the elevator and grain trade,—the need of a closer relationship between the various branches of the trade. As president of the National Ass'n I am naturally glad of any opportunity to discuss our common problems with grain men, but this invitation to address the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota comes as an added personal pleasure to me because it is an invitation to that closer relationship which we have long urged. I am proud of the fact that although a private grain dealer from a country town of South Dakota, I have been invited to speak before our South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n three times in the past five years. Too, in the past few months, with other officers of our National Ass'n, I have met with leaders of all the larger farm groups, with heads of large cooperative marketing groups, and with many groups within our own general grain trade.

THIS HAS POINTED, and now is again pointing, toward that closer trade relationship which will enable us to accomplish together what we could accomplish only slowly and imperfectly as separate groups. Some years ago in South Dakota we learned that private dealers and farmers elevator operators could meet frequently in the discussion of legislation and other matters, with clear benefit to all. It was interesting to note how few real differences existed when we sat together at a conference table It is my own personal experience that one of the tragedies of our trade has been our division into separate groups, often kept apart by some ancient tradition of opposition, the cause of which long ago disappeared. The individual elevator cannot survive in either group unless it perfects an efficient service which can stand the forces of competition. The majority of men in each group have learned to stand on their own feet and naturally keenly resent competition that is unsound and unfairly financed from the public treasury and which usually results in losses to the taxpayers and producers alike, just as they resent favoritism by a government body between groups or individuals within a group. We have a common interest for we are all concerned with the economic health of agriculture, for agriculture is composed of our friends and our neighbors and, we only prosper as agriculture prospers.

I am a country grain dealer and my entire life has been spent in South Dakota. The men I do business with are farmers, or small dealers who serve farmers, so it is natural that my viewpoint should be in general that of a man very close to agriculture. You men interested in cooperative marketing and we men of the private grain trade both have the objective of profits for our work and services; our profit objective lies within the grain business itself, yours in the grain business as an incident to But neither of us can continue to handle grain for the farmer if we are inefficient; neither of us can function without that common piece of trade machinery known as the grain marketing system; neither of us can survive in the business of grain marketing if the government steps in too far. Why, then, should there be any suspicion that prevents between us a close relationship, especially in this time when we face common problems effecting the efficient functioning of a service far more important than any of our imagined or actual differences of past years?

LET US REVIEW this service in which we have long been equal factors; a service which we now either must unite in deferding, or surrendering to the pressing forces of regi-It is worth defending, has become the most efficient and the lowest-cost grain marketing system in use in any part of the world. It is a service that, while policies of our own government tend to cripple it, is being copied by many other nations as the best service yet devised for pricing and marketing The country grain dealer is the first link in

this service of moving grain from the producer to the processor or consumer, and our rural communities know how efficiently the country elevator has served the producer.

The second link is the cash grain commission merchants, the group that actually helped organize many of your cooperative elevators in the Northwest. These commission firms have given you a fine and efficient service, often financing you when other financing was either difficult or impossible. They have helped install modern accounting systems in many of your elevators, they have given you a most necessary service of information, and they have rendered great financial benefits to you and your producers by standing between your producers and the buyers of the world.

The third link is the terminal elevator system, an ever-normal granary service that grew out of the natural needs of trade; an elastic system that efficiently meets the needs of surplus and short crops and the shifting currents of supply and demand. Then there is another important link—the futures marketing service. By this means of pricing grain for future delivery, risks of market losses are reduced for both the producer and the consumer so that grain can be handled without a charge for the hazards of market losses before a buyer can be found, and instantly reflects changes in world conditions so that prices more naturally follow supply and demand. No other system has been put forward which even pretends to be as economic or as efficient. True, the service has its enemies among those who would abuse it for political gain or do not understand its functions, or who would destroy it in favor of some theory, but weaken any of these links and you weaken the entire chain.

THESE SPLENDID SERVICES, I am sorry to say, are today in jeopardy. Not so much in danger from enemies, as from the unthinking interference of men who would like to try an experiment even if it be at the cost of a national industry. Some of them do not like the futures marketing system because prices reflected by it are sometimes lower than any-one wants to see. They are like men who would want to smash a thermometer because it registers a temperature which is not pleasant at the moment. Others wish merely to offer some farm plan which will win them political prefer-It is one of the curious facts of our times that there is no such thing as a national form program, but that we have only the various farm programs of competing political groups and farm organizations.

IN RECENT MONTHS I have taken part in many conferences with farm and business leaders, and I am pleased to tell you that they are drawing closer together on the basic principles of the American farm problem, entirely divorced from selfish group or political interests. Business is now realizing the importance of agricultural prosperity, realizing that farm income and national income bears a very close relationship. In 1930, for example, farm income amounted to \$10,300,000,000 and the labor wage income for the same year was practically the same, or \$11,621,000,000. In the depth of the depression in 1932, farm income dropped to \$5,500,000,000 and—note this—wages of industrial workers declined to \$5,022,000,000. In other words, farm income and payroll fignures over a long period of years were almost parallel. When farm income declines, farmers naturally cannot buy industries' goods, and factories operate only part time, with payrolls correspondingly reduced. On the other hand, thoughtful students of agriculture now realize that industry, too, must prosper if the farmer is to obtain a American market for his products.

A sound farm program is of vital national importance, and it is too big a problem for any one group to tackle alone. One reason we find ourselves in the condition we are in today is that we have had too much selfish alignment of one group against another, one class against another class. A sound farm program is more important than any one group or class

It is evident, if we read the discussions in Congress, that our present farm program is not the final solution of the farm problem and that changes are certain to be made. Certainly a program that depends upon successive huge appropriations from the treasury, can be only a temporary program. We cannot long tolerate a program based upon the principle of a "shot in the arm." It may be good economic-medical practice for an emergency, but it generally is fatal if continued too long. Just as certainly, a program that rests upon the basis of fixed prices, or loans at prices above market prices is not sound or secure, and is not the basis on which our great agriculture industry should rest, and will in the end result in disaster to the national economy

IN THE PRESENT FARM PROGRAM as in others, the grain trade has tried, earnestly and patiently, to cooperate with a minimum of criticism and a maximum of tolerance even when hurt by it. We have realized the necessity of some rational solution of the farm problem; we have realized the menace of growing farm tenancy, and the unfairness and danger of agricultural disparity.

I do not believe that our present grain trade troubles arise from any intent or desire on the part of leading men in our government to ruin us. Perhaps it is that we have been sacrificed the altar of their own theories without malice, and because of a lack of understanding of our splendid service. If this be so, it is more important than ever that we counsel with them frankly and persistently and tell them our story. To do this we need a united trade, a trade in which your members, very close to farming and a part of it, should assume your important part. The private grain trade now has a strong national organization. We maintain an office in Washington to keep the trade informed and to arrange conferences between [Concluded on page 162]



E. H. Sexaper, Brookinos, S. D.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

To Buy Snap Corn by Cwt.

Grain & Feed Journals: In studying answers the question of weight per bushel to be used in figuring snap corn, it occurs to your Secretary that the trade could switch to the method now used in West Texas; that is, offer, buy and sell snap corn by the ton or cwt.

This comment is made with no intent to interfere or dictate in the conduct of any one's business but as a suggestion of one practical method to side-step any attempt to enforce an impractical law now on the statute books. There is no reason to believe such attempt will be made at this time, but it will require time to change a custom so long and well established as that of buying snap corn by the bushel, particularly in some parts of the territory.

If such a change is deemed wise, a start should not be delayed.—A. G. Campbell, see'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth,

Buying Ear Corn by the 68-lb. Bushel a Real Handicap

Grain & Feed Journals: I have noticed considerable discussion in your columns of the advantages of buying ear corn by the hundred-weight. It would seem to me that the larger the unit of measure by which any commodity is purchased, the more difficult will it be for the buyer to realize a living margin of profit from his business. The smaller the unit of measure used in purchasing any commodity makes for more units.

If ear corn buyers were to simplify each transaction they would buy ear corn by the pound, then every margin of profit would be so small no grower would think of objecting.

If a country elevator man were to buy 7,000 lbs. of ear corn at 1c a pound margin, he would have a prospective profit of \$70.00, but if he were willing to handle the lot for ½c a pound, he would have a prospective profit of only \$35.00.

If on the other hand, he bought the lot by the bushel of 70 lbs., he would buy 100 units. If he took but 3c margin he would have a prospective profit of \$3.00. The wider the prospective margin in buying anything, the more difficult is it, generally, for the buyer to consummate the purchase. The more units of measure used in consummating any transaction, the easier it should be for the buyer to complete the purchase of more ear corn.

Grain dealers near the border of states having laws requiring dealers buying by the bushel to take only 68 lbs. after Dec. 1st, experience much difficulty in competing with buyers in adjoining states who legalize 70 lbs. of ear corn for a bushel throughout the year. We have always bought ear corn by 70 lb. units although our state has a law requiring those who buy by the bushel to accept 68 lbs. for a bushel of ear corn after Dec. 1st of each year. Uniform laws would do much to simplify the ear corn trade and make it easier to minimize competitive

buying near state boundaries.

While our legal weight of a bushel up to Dec. 1st is 68 lbs., everyone knows that no buyer can get 56 lbs. of shell corn from 68 or even 70 lbs. of machine picked ear corn. It just cannot be done and dealers who persist in trying to buy by the 68 lb. unit are courting disaster.-Hoosier Buyer.

A Sad Awakening Due

Grain & Feed Journals: Eastern demand for corn is very limited and margins practically nothing. The writer spends quite a lot of time in the evening trying to figure out some new style of mathematics to match that of shippers who pay as much for corn as they can get for it and yet have to go to the expense of handling, inspection and various other fixed charges and still show a profit. We have not as yet found the answer, but we feel that some day the firms who are doing this business will sooner or later have a sad awakening.—Goodrich Bros. Co., W. G. Haug, Winchester, Ind.

Defends Truckers

Grain & Feed Journals: We note that you continually knock trucks editorially. In Vol. LXXXIV, No. 2, page 55, you have two paragraphs devoted to the thought that trucks should pay their way on the highway, and you have had many other paragraphs devoted to have had many other paragraphs devoted to the same thought in other issues.

A trailer manufacturing company of Detroit A trailer manufacturing company of Detroit states that motor trucks paid taxes at the rate of 47.6% of truck valuation in 1937, compared with the railroads' tax rate on property valuation of 1.43%, paid \$417,510,000 in taxes in 1937 (not including income, payroll, property taxes). Total Class 1 railroad taxes (including and social seconds are relieved. ing employees retirement funds and social seing employees retirement funds and social security) were \$328,240,524, give work to 3,100,000 drivers alone—the railroads' total payroll covers only about 1,000,000 people, give service to 48,000 communities—40% of the total in the U. S.—which have no rail facilities whatever.—Bedford Milling Co., Bedford, Pa.

National Ass'n Will Meet in Louisville

St. Louis, Mo.—The next annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will be held in Louisville, Ky., in October this year. The dates of Oct. 14-15 have been recommended to the Board of Directors of the National Ass'n. Director Rees Dickson of Louisville has started organization of his convention committees. Definite dates will be set by Board vote.



T. Carnegie, Toronto, Ont., General Chair-n, Com'ite on Arrangements for Convention of Society of Elevator Superintendents.

Open New Branch Office

A new branch office is being opened in the Kansas City Board of Trade building on March 11 by Thomson & McKinnon, members of principal commodity and stock exchanges.

Elliott L. Love, widely known in grain circles, has been appointed manager of the new branch. Robert J. Thresher, Thomson & Mc-Kinnon's representative on the floor of the Kansas City Board of Trade, will continue his association with the company in that capacity.

The firm, with complete facilities in all leading grain marketing centers of the United States, is twenty-seven years old, and is internationally known, its private wire system extending across the country and into Canada and

The central office is in New York, with Chicago, Indianapolis and Toronto heading their respective units, and branch offices in a large number of cities. The company holds three seats on the New York Stock Exchange, several on the Chicago Board of Trade, and at least one on each of the leading stock and commodity exchanges of the nation.

It was stated that the growing volume of business from the Kansas City territory made it advisable to enlarge the firm's present ex-tensive grain trading facilities.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Ele-

vator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Apr. 27. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

May 23. Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexica. Ma

May-Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria,

May 23, 24. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 27, 28, 29. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n, St. Catherine Hotel, Santa Catalina Island.

June 16, 17, 18. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Neil House, Columbus, O.

June 20, Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

June 24, 25, 26, 27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 26, 27, 28.—Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J.

Carnegie to Head Committee

Mr. F. T. Carnegie, Secretary of the Toronto Elevators, Ltd., who so successfully arranged for the many convention details of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n when it met in Toronto in 1938, has accepted the General Chairmanship of Assertations of Assertati Chairmanship of Arrangements for the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Superintendents' ciety, who will meet at the Royal York Hotel

on March 31st to April 3rd.

President T. C. Manning, Uhlmann Grain Company, Kansas City, further announces that Mr. John Smith, Manager of the Sarnia Elevator Company, Ltd., Sarnia; Mr. G. L. Parsons, President and Manager of the Goderich Elevator & Transit Company, Ltd., Goderich; Mr. Norman Boadway, Resident Manager and Superintendent of Collingwood Terminals, Ltd. Superintendent of Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., Collingwood; Mr. James Shaw, General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Elevator, Port McNicoll, and James C. Hughson, Superintendent of the Toronto Elevators, Ltd., Toronto, will comprise the General Convention Committee charged with success of the annual conference.

Commodity Credit Corp. Loans Increase

As of Jan. 31, the Commodity Credit Corp. had loans totaling \$157,011,107.78 on 258,484,-204 bus. of corn sealed on farms; \$105,767,-706.58 on 151,188,739 bus. of wheat in warehouses; and \$515,771.48 on 1,364,824 bus. of rye.

These figures compare with \$118,223,930.31 on 191,439,627 bus. corn; \$112,685,271.16 on 161,045,543 bus. wheat, and \$541,730.31 on 1,433,394 bus. rye, as of Dec. 31, 1939, only a month

Wheat and rye loans are being slowly liquidated. At most points the available market price for wheat and for rye is sufficiently high to permit liquidation. Wheat loans mature on Apr. 30. All of the wheat was held in warehouses, none on farms. Liquidation arrangements had become simple. A farmer could sell his wheat thru whatever agency he chose (his local elevator, a commission firm, or the terminal elevator where his wheat was in store) and write or telegraph the lending agency holding his collateral to turn his loan papers over to the selling agency for collection. Lending C.C.C. money on wheat has ceased until a new

But while these figures show liquidation under way on wheat and rye, they show a continued sharp increase in the amount of money the Commodity Credit Corp. is disbursing in loans on corn, and a continued increase in the volume of corn that is being impounded and kept off the market.

The Jan. 31 figures on corn are a total of \$1,294,776.48 on 2,246,746 bus. resealed from the 1937 crop; \$104,909,305.76 on 166,999,794 bus. resealed from the 1938 crop; \$50,801,251.30 on 89,237,664 bus. from the 1939 crop.

March 31 is the last day on which loans may

March 31 is the last day on which loans may be taken out on corn from the 1939 crop. Commodity Credit Corp. officials estimate that the total of corn sealed in farm cribs will reach between 250,000,000 and 300,000,000 bus. by that time. Many farmers who have no immediate need for the money, but are eligible for loans thru cooperation with the A.A.A. farm program, will wait until the last minute before they take out the 57c loans to which they are entitled, hoping that the market will go up and local grain dealers will be able to pay them as much as can the Commodity Credit Corp.

That the C.C.C. officials who guess a top figure of 300,000,000 bus. of corn under seal on farms by Mar. 31 when the C.C.C. ceases making corn loans, may be wrong is hinted in late figures on the weekly increases in these

loans. Early in February the loans began to increase rapidly. Thru Feb. 9 the Commodity Credit Corp. had made loans on 152,333,013 bus., an increase of 37,010,858 bus. from the report on Feb. 2, only a week earlier.

Meanwhile the Commodity Credit Corp. is holding a total of 88,433,000 bus. of corn from previous crops that were delivered to it in satisfaction of earlier loans, 14,181,000 bus. in terminal elevator storage, 14,004,000 bus. in country elevators, and 60,247,000 bus. in steel bins scattered thruout the corn belt.

Dust Explosion Codes in Single Volume

Under the title "National Fire Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions," the National Fire Protection Association has just published a 136-page volume which includes:

(1) The eleven American Standard Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions.
(2) A statement of fundamental principles of dust explosion prevention in industrial plants.

(3) A record of some 670 dust explosions which have occurred in the United States. The Codes were prepared by the N.F.P.A. Committee on Dust Explosion Hazards under the chairmanship of D. J. Price of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Two of them apply specifically to flour and feed mills and terminal grain elevators.

The explosion record which forms a part of this volume lists 134 explosions in grain elevators, 84 in feed and cereal mills and 82 in flour mills. These explosions have resulted in an aggregate loss of over \$33,000,000 and the death or injury of over 700 persons.

or injury of over 700 persons.

The recommendations are designed not only to prevent explosions but also to minimize the resulting damage if an explosion should occur. The codes recommend certain structural features for grain elevators and flour and feed mills and advice on the matter of equipment, grain dryers, removal and control of dust, electrical equipment and fire protection. Also included in the book is a standard method of using carbon dioxide or other inert gas for the prevention of explosions and fires.

This volume has been prepared in response

prevention of explosions and fires.

This volume has been prepared in response to widespread demand for a single publication containing all the dust explosion codes. It is attractively printed on high quality antique finish paper, suitably illustrated with drawings, and bound with substantial brown paper covers. The price of the book is seventy-five cents, postpaid, and may be obtained from the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.

Stamp distribution of foods by the federal government that began 9 months ago at Roches-Y., is now in operation in 34 cities, and within 30 days is to be extended to 15

Head House Wrecked by Dust Explosion

A dust explosion at 3:15 p. m., Feb. 14, blew into bits the 5-story head house atop the grain elevator of the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., at Kingfisher, Okla.

The head house was square, 36 ft. wide and 80 ft. high, the roof 190 ft. above ground.

Altho the mill and the elevator were close together the only damage to the mill was in the furnace room in the basement.

An exterior wall of a bin under the head

An exterior wall of a bin under the head house was ripped out. The top of the storage annex was broken. A steel loading shed over the Rock Island tracks at the side of the mill was destroyed by falling concrete. A box car was crushed and three others cars were dameted.

Concrete debris and steel fire doors were scattered a distance of a block.

Fire following the explosion was extinguished by the fire department. The loss is estimated \$50,000.

Marion Anglin, the only man at work in the Marion Anglin, the only man at work in the head house, was crushed to death, his body being recovered at noon next day. Three men were injured, Lee McGlasson, superintendent, and Henry Bilger, who were in the elevator office, and Jas. Dean, who was standing inside the door in the first floor of the elevator.

The grain bitus having a generality of 300,000.

The grain bins, having a capacity of 300,000

bus., were about two-thirds full.

Officials of the company said it was impossible to determine what set off the dust explosion. The elevator machinery was not in operation at the time. In the mill 40 men were at work

In 1940 there has been one other grain elevator dust explosion, that in the 2,500,000-bu. elevator of the Union Terminal R.R. Co. at St. Joseph, Mo., operated by Hart, Bartlett, Sturtevant Co., where the damage was \$20,000, and no one injured.

Photographs of the damaged Burrus plant are reproduced herewith and on outside front cover page.

Rats once destroyed an entire town in Tanganyika, Africa. They invaded the town in such numbers that the inhabitants were forced to flee.

General Mills, trading as Sperry Flour Co., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease advertising that "Wheat Hearts" has a Vitamin B1 content greater than any other cereal; that its caloric value is directly transmissible into or is an equivalent of bodily energy or vitality.





Plant of the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., Before and After Dust Explosion of Feb. 14. Photos by Kingfisher Times. [See outside front cover.]

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from Interior points are always welcome.

Portland, Ore.—The Alaska Packers freighter Bering has been chartered by Dreyfus & Co. to load 300,000 bus. of wheat here for Shanghai. Shipping men saw in the chartering an indication of the scarcity of bottoms.—F. K. H.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during January, compared to those of January, 1939, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat. 969.802 (178,092); corn, 1,466,856 (998,079); oats, 12.985 (39,450); barley, 42,704 (11,666); shipments, wheat, 1,430,766 (312,818); corn, 1,517,664 (684,881); oats, 16,839 (29,909); rye, 1,440 (179); barley, 44,518 (4,522).—John W. Frazier, managing director, Commercial Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during January, 1940, expressed in bushels, as compared to those of January, 1939, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 30,600 (710,591); corn, 10,500 (273,500); oats, 61,600 (61,600); rye, 3.400 (1,700); barley, 23,800 (8,500); soybeans, 102,000 (115,000); flaxseed—(607,000); millfeed (tons) 25 (45); shipments, wheat, 4,100,000 (942,000); corn, 297,000 (379,000); barley, 186,000 (—); soybeans, 214,000 (—); clover seed, 10,180 (1,824).—Dept. of Information & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 17.—We have had a

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 17.—We have had a fairly liberal movement of corn from practically all of our stations scattered thruout Indiana. This is accounted for no doubt by the fact they want to get corn off hand before tax assessment. Here in Indiana our assessors visit the farms and assess as of March 1. We hope it keeps up as the grain business has been pretty slow for the last six months. We have had wonderful weather during the past week, cold nights and bright days. This has caused the field seed business to pick up quite materially.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V. Pres.

V. Pres.
Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 22.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Feb. 16 decreased 2.180,561 bus. as compared with the preceding week and increased 178,391,335 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1939. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for 29 weeks from Aug. 1, 1939, to Feb. 16, 1940, as compared with the same period in 1939 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1939: Manitoba 50,294,995 (40,714,730); Saskatchewan 206,279,700 (103,850,920); Alberta 113,820,066 (115,993,319) bus. For the 29 weeks ending Feb. 16 and the same period in 1939, 370,394,761 and 260,558,969 bus. were received

from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 26.—We are having a fairly good run of corn due to the fact that it has been dammed up on the farm by the bad weather and farmers' desire to escape the assessor, who starts around Mar. 1 here in Indiana. Unlike a great many other states, residents of Indiana are assessed on practically everything they own. Horses, cattle, chickens, radios, ice boxes, land, property and diamonds, however, with the last mentioned item you can usually see more of them in an audience of one theatre performance than are turned into the assessor in the whole state. Our tax rate is pretty high. There is only one redeeming feature and that is that the state pays as it goes.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by C. C. Barnes.

Houston, Tex.—The first cargo of what is expected to be a heavy movement of grain from the Pacific Coast to Houston was unloaded Feb. 6 at the Houston Milling Co. elevator on the Ship Channel. More than 200,000 bus. of wheat was discharged followed by another cargo of 200,000 bus. a few days later from the Jacb Luckenbach. Henry H. Cate, president and general manager of the Milling Co., said movement of grain from the Pacific Coast to Houston has been retarded by lack of available freight space. However, within a few months an extensive movement of grain from the Pacific Coast is expected. The grain being shipped here is of a type not available on the Texas market he explained. The wheat, to be used in the milling of flour, originated in states of Washington and Oregon.

Duluth, Minn.—Altho early for active char-

Duluth, Minn.—Altho early for active chartering of boat space for loading of grain following the opening of navigation a little business has already been booked from Duluth to unload Buffalo at 4c on wheat and corn. Compared with other years this has been a decidedly mild winter and the ice situation should be less of a disturbing factor in cleaning up for an early start of navigation. Daily receipts have been light, but about sufficient to satisfy the small demand. Premiums and discounts have held fairly steady, though in scattering cases where supply proved scarce and buyers needs were a little urgent premiums were sprung. Mills have become noticeably more active in picking up wheat offerings and farmers with government loans are taking advantage of the higher market to get releases and sell away above the loan basis. Liquidation of redeemed government loans keep coming into the market, involving not only wheat stored in elevators but also held on farms. Grain now held in local elevators totals about 28,000,000 bus., against 23,000,000 bus. in the same time last year.—F. G. C.

Censorship permits use of A. B. C. 6th edition and Peterson's 3rd edition codes in cable-grams to India, the Western Union advises the trade.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

					Heat								
	Opt: High	lon Low	Feb.	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	17	19	20	Feb. 21	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb.	27
Chicago	10934	63 %	99	993/4	1031/2		1021/2				1041/2	10238	102
Winnipeg*	921/2	54%	85 % 93 1/ ₃	85 % 94 1/4	863/4 97	881/8 963/	88 971/8	- 89 - 98 1/4	891/2	90	$\frac{8912}{98}$	887g 99	885% 987%
Kansas City	104 74	67	973%	97%	995%	100 1/4	1003/8	102	1021/2	102	100%	98%	9875
Duluth, durum	991/8	611/2	877/8	883%	901/4	90 7/8	9034	9214	9234	921/4		881/4	88
Milwaukee	1091/2	64 1/4	$99\frac{1}{8}$	$997/_{\!8}$	104	102%	$102\frac{\%}{8}$	$104\frac{1}{2}$	$105\frac{1}{2}$	105%	1041/2	$102\frac{1}{2}$	
				(Corn								
Chicago	63 1/2	42	56	55 7/8	$56\frac{1}{2}$	56 1/2	565%	571%	5714	571/8	5634	5612	5614
Kansas City	58 7/8	423/8	54%	541/2	54 %	547/8	54 %	55%	55.34	55 %	551/8	54 %	5431
Milwaukee	63 1/4	44 1/2	561/8	56%	56%	$56\frac{1}{2}$	56%	5714	578_{8}	571/8	56%	5612	
					Dats								
Chicago	41 1/8	271/9	401/4	40 1/2	40%	40 %	40%	41	413%	413%	41	401/2	4038
Winnipeg*	453/	$\frac{27 \frac{1}{2}}{27}$	40 1/8 37 1/2	37%	40½ 38⅓	40 ¾ 38 ⅓	40% 381/ ₈	40% 38%	41 1/4 38 5/4	$\frac{411}{3834}$	$\frac{40\%}{38\%}$	$\frac{40\frac{1}{2}}{38}$	4016
Minneapolis	38 % 41 %	281/2	401/4	401/2	40 1/8	40 7/8	403/4	411/8	413%	411/2		401/6	3758
Willwaukee 11/4 26/2 10/4 10/2 10/8 10/8 10/4 11/8 11/8 11/2 11 10/2													
Chicago	71%	411/2	62 7/8	63 1/4	641/2	64 7/8	645%	65 %	65 1/3	655%	643%	631/4	623
Winnipeg*	82	40	741/4	73 7/8	741/2	7434	7534	751/2	75 %	75 %	751%	7334	73%
Duluth	$74\frac{3}{4}$	63	643/4	651/4	$66\frac{34}{4}$	67	66 %	671/2	67%	681/8	66 %	65 1/2	641/2
Barley													
Minneapolis	48	371/2	423/4	43	43 1/8	43 3/4	4334	443%	441/8	441/4	433%	423%	42%
Winnipeg*	54	3334	$54 \frac{3}{8}$	54%	$54\frac{3}{4}$	543/4	541/2	541/2	55	55%	54 %	54	$54\frac{5}{8}$
Soybeans Soybeans													
Chicago	1311/2	67	$105\frac{1}{2}$	106	1063/4	1071/4	108	109	1101/4	1111/4	1093/4	$109\frac{1}{4}$	1111/8
*Canada Exchange, for	conver	sion	.8650	.8650	.8637	.8650	.8650	.8643	.8656	.8662	.8668	.8643	

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 21.—Recent rains and some heavy snows have benefited the Southwestern wheat areas, especially Texas where moisture has penetrated the soil to a considerable depth, insuring brighter prospects for the growing crop. Warmer weather the past few weeks has brought a decided change in the winter wheat outlook and the wheat that was lying dormant in many fields has now sprouted and is showing some growth. Prospects are the brightest they have been since the winter wheat was sown last fall. Fall sown oats in the Southern States have been adversely affected by the cold weather.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

The Nebraska Farmers Union meeting at Omaha Feb. 15 re-elected H. G. Keeney pres. for the 16th consecutive year.

Hearings at Chicago on the C. E. A. complaint against Cargill, Inc., have been completed, and are to be resumed at Minneapolis.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Mid-States Yeast Co. was fined \$10 and costs after pleading guilty to misbranding commercial feeds, in not listing minerals contained up to 5 per cent.

Books Received

FOOD and LIFE is the 1939 Yearbook of Agriculture, devoting one-third to human and two-thirds to animal nutrition, covering feeding practices and nutritive values of feeds for all domesticated animals. By the U. S. D. A. Cloth, 1165 pages, indexed. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price, \$1.50.

SURVEY OF ARGENTINE GRAIN PRODUCTION.—Maps with dots indicating the concentration geographically of production of wheat, corn, flaxseed, oats, barley and rye and many tables giving the yields in the different zones, with a pocket containing four maps on transparent paper that may be placed over other maps have been prepared in an 116-page pamphlet by the Comision Nacional de Granos y Elevadores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

YEAR BOOK, 1940, is an annual ready reference for seedsmen, listing all association officers, screens for cleaning seeds and state experiment stations. Charts are given for insect and disease control. The data covers state labeling laws, germination test tables, planting instructions, the federal seed act, weights and measures and much other information indispensable to the seedsman. Paper, 184 pages. By the National Seedsman Publications, Chicago, Ill.

SEED TRADE Buyers Guide and Directory, 1940, is the 23d edition in enlarged form, giving a helpfully classified list of names of wholesale and foreign dealers in seeds, names of growers, state seed laws, statistics of production, tariffs, and names of handlers of supplies. For each garden, field or flower seed there is given the name of each handler, greatly aiding a buyer to satisfy his requirements. Substantially bound in cloth, 212 pages, published by the Seed World, Chicago, III.

MINNESOTA HYBRID CORN gives the results from 8 field trial plots in different corngrowing acres of Minnesota during 1939. The tests included 97 lots of seed corn, including hybrid varieties from Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin experiment stations and from 11 commercial seed companies. Varieties are classed into "maturity groups" to indicate their adaptation to diffent growing seasons. Yield comparisons, figured on a uniform moisture-content basis, are given in terms of bushels per acre. University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Ohio Ass'n Wants Federal Grades on Soy Beans

The Farmer's Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio celebrated its silver anniversary at its annual convention Feb. 22 at Hotel Waldorf, Toledo, with a record attendance. 618 delegates and guests were registered by representatives of the Ohio Dept., Mill Mutuals, who were in charge of the registration. charge of the registration.

PRES. A. C. PATZER, Grove City, presided at the opening session Thursday morning.

GEORGE FORRESTER, pres. Toledo Board of Trade, extended a hearty welcome. He referred to the meeting as annual home coming, offered the association the facilities of the Board of Trade in the solution of its problems and extended an invitation to return annually for the next 25 years.

L. C. SCHMUNK, Oak Harbor, responded. PRES. PATZER, in his annual address stated that the past year was the most profi-table and showed the largest membership in-crease in the history of the association. He reviewed the year's activities and expressed the appreciation of the association for the work of Ohio Dept., Mill Mutuals, Ohio Grain, Mill and Freed Dealers Ass'n, Sidney Grain Mchy. Co., and Secy. C. S. Latchaw, in securing passage of Bill 86, exempting manlifts from the code. He urged legitimate margins on all transac-He urged legitimate margins on all transactions, and said "by continuing to give better service we will go forward, and continue an economic necessity."

Pres. Patzer appointed a resolutions committee of Judge C. W. Palmer, Defiance; Oral W. Cole, Xenia; and Wm. H. Kemerer, Hamler

ler.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON Prof. B. A. Wallace, Ohio State University, cautioned the members against permitting their local companies to drift. He offered excellent suggestions on the conduct of stock holders meetings, advocated making all companies fully co-operative, and urged a plan and effort to bring in new members to the local companies.

FRANK PYLE, Van Buren, Ind., pres. Indiana Farmers and National Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n's, reported that country elevators thruout the middle west had a very satisfactory year, both from the standpoint of volume and profit. Much of this profit, he said, will be invested in new equipment to better serve the farmers. He urged the Ass'n to support House Bill 7696 placing soy beans under the grain standards act and lauded the work of the research laboratories in developing new uses for agricultural products.

SAM HOLLETT who will manage the new sovbean processing plant for Swift & Co. at Fostoria was introduced.

HARRY SAIN, State Industrial Commission, Columbus, addressed the meeting on accident prevention, citing the accident record in Ohio elevators and calling attention to the many common violations of the code. He urged the guarding of all machinery and co-operation with the commission in compliance with the code as a means of reducing insurance premium rates.

A. L. BIBBINS, G. L. F. Buffalo, attributed the association's sound growth to good team play and recommended more of it.

M. R. MYERS, Chicago, delivered an address, "How Strong the Foundation," in which he gave the history of co-operation in Ohio.

Too many people are looking to the government for a solution of their problems, but the farm problem will be solved by the farmers themselves.

PROF. ROBERT PHILLIPS, Purdue University, discussing "Democracy," defined the theories and principles of Democracy, Communism, and Fascism, and stated his belief in the safety of democracy if all youths were edu-cated in these differences of these forms of government.

EARL C. KREIGER, Sandusky, explained

the work done on Senate Bill 86 exempting manlifts from the industrial code, and praised Sec'y Latchow's work in its behalf.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET, which was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Secor was attended by 800 delegates and their ladies who enjoyed the excellent dinner. Good music and a fine floor show were furnished by the Toledo Board of Trade. Later, the party returned to the balllroom of Hotel Waldorf, where, as guests of the Toledo grain trade and supply firms, delegates and their ladies danced far into the night. Buffet lunch was served thruout the

FRIDAY MORNING Tom Bostater, Edon, told of the experience of his company in handling live stock and expressed the belief that farmers fare better shipping their stock to commission houses than by selling direct to

BEN JENKINS, Cleveland, told of the facilities of the Cleveland stock yards, and the advantage to shippers of live stock in the competitive buying in a large market as against direct sale to packers.

C. N. McINTYRE, State seed inspection, Columbus, outlined the provisions of the Federal Seed Act and distributed printed sheets of condensed facts for the guidance of elevators handling seed.

DAVID G. WING, Mechanicsburg, in his talk on Soybeans, stated that over one million tons of soy oil meal was marketed in the U. S. in 1939 and that over 80 per cent of soy oil produced is going to the edible market. He discussed competitive oils and meals and said that in addition to more than eight billion pounds of vegetable oils produced in this country last year, it was necessary to import another billion pounds.

R. H. ROWLAND, Detroit, Mich., explained the analysis of coal for moisture, ash, volatile matter, fixed carbon, and B.T.U. content, all of which can be accurately determined, and he told the dealers that they should know the qualities of the coal they handle.

J. W. HUNTINGTON, Columbus, congratulated the Association on its 25th anniversary and mentioned some of the new developments which were constantly bringing new problems to the trade, and told of the work of the Mutuals in keeping abreast of these developments in order to keep insurance rates at a

SECY LATCHAW, Fostoria, explained the provisions of the Wage and Hour Law and answered many questions regarding those effected and exceptions allowed.

JUDGE C. W. PALMER, Defiance, in his address on "Building Up Our Farmers Elevator," told of the difficulty in maintaining a live, interested participating membership, due to deaths and removals. He advocated changing companies over to a straight patronage basis, with a revolving fund set up to buy back stock of disqualified members and a drive for new members to replace them.

THE FINAL SESSION was given over entirely to the business of the convention.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

Resolved, that we as Members of a Co-operative Association, recommend to the people of our Country the inculcation of the Spirit of True Cooperation, and that they apply it to the settlement of many of their perplexing problems and we further urge that the Federal Government use every honorable means at its command to keep our nation out of war.

Whereas Soy Beans have become such an important Agricultural commodity, therefore be it Resolved that we recommend the passage of H.B. 7696 which will establish Federal grades on Soy Beans.

We urge that the Organization continue its Educational Program informing all elevators and patrons of Legislative changes and market-ing conditions.

OFFICERS ELECTED were: Pres. A. C. Patzer, Grove City; 1st V. P., Alfred P. Eier, Nevada; 2nd V. P., I. T. Kendall, Deshler;

Directors, 3 years, Wm. Bricker, Oak Harbor; George Perkins, Perrysburg; and Charles B.

Convention Notes

The Ohio Dept. Mill Mutuals was represented by J. W. Huntington, R. S. Castle, G. N. Arnold, J. G. Svehla, W. J. Bentz, and L. H. Tope.

The Shores Company, represented by W. F. Goken, displayed mineral feeds and awarded

Edward J. Funk and Sons, represented by B. J. Funk, Bob Thompson and Wm. Stottlemyer, displayed Hoosier Crost Hybrid Seed

Bob Crawford was on hand with Oyster Shell

Products cigars.

Sidney Grain Mchy. Co. exhibited elevator machinery and supplies. Carl Berger, H. W. Miller, and S. D. Peoples were in charge.

Nitragin Co. displayed a lighted illustrated exhibit of innoculants with Walter G. Grubbs in charge

Indiana Millers Consider National Affairs

At the meeting of the Indiana Millers Ass'n at the Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Jan. 29, Herman Fakler, vice pres. of the Millers National Federation, spoke on the necessity of cooperation of all milling associations and of current legislation at Washington. He was followed by Edgar H. Evans, past chairman of Millers National Federation, and E. M. Haynes, pres. of the Haynes Milling Co., Portland, Ind., for a number of years president of the Indiana Millers Ass'n. Both men spoke on the necessity of co-operation on state matters and the necessity co-operation of all milling associations on national matters.

Mrs. Elmer Waters, trained in the Purdue University Home Economics Extension Division, spoke on the interests of the housewife and methods of increasing home consumption of

A. W. Erickson, crop statistician from Minneapolis, spoke on the western situation and the

growing crop.

George E. Booth, Chicago, a director of Chicago Board of Trade, closed the meeting with observations on the need of co-operation between the grain and milling industries on national prob-

Grain Institute Offers Mail Course

The Grain Exchange Institute, sponsored by the Association of Grain Commission Mer-chants of Chicago, of which A. W. Mansfield is president, is again offering a mail course of twenty lectures and lessons covering all phases of grain marketing and trading, both domestic and foreign.

This correspondence course is an extension of the class room course of instruction on "Grain and Its Marketing" sponsored by the association now running in Chicago, which has been an outstanding success.

The course is available to all persons interested in grain marketing and in the past has been taken advantage of by men and women desiring to acquaint themselves with the underlying marketing conditions and the factors that influence prices, as well as the technical phases of the trade that would qualify them for better positions. In addition, many persons have enrolled because of the insight into the real mechanics of the grain trade made avail-

Previous enrollments have included a large number of people throughout the nation. persons interested may obtain full details describing the course by addressing the Grain Exchange Institute, Board of Trade Bldg.,

Illinois Cooperatives Discuss Freight Rates and Handling Costs

Freight rates, and grain handling costs of country elevators were leading subjects before the 37th annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, meeting at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Feb. 13 and 14, Ass'n officers found a filled convention room at the opening session Tuesday afternoon.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT L. E. RILEY, Pleasant Plains, presided at the opening session. Invocation was pronounced by Rev. G. W. Chessman, pastor, First Baptist Church, Peoria. O. F. Lyman, executive vice president of the Peoria Ass'n of Commerce, warmly welcomed the delegates and Lee L. Mellinger, Cerro Gordo, made the response.

SEC'Y LAWRENCE FARLOW, Bloomington, reviewed developments in the Illinois grain trade during the last year, calling attention to freight rate adjustments, preferential rates on barged grain, handling of Commodity Credit Corp. grain, the wages-hours law and the Illi-Motor Carriers Act.

Sec'y Lawrence Farlow's Report

Two major problems during the past year and the two that promise to be of greatest importance during the ensuing year are railroad freight rate adjustments and the handling and storing of grain for government agencies charged with the responsibilities of carrying out the Ever Normal Granary program.

Freight Rate Adjustments

Freight Rate Adjustments

On April 10 railroads gave notice of intrastate rates on corn to Chicago to be effective April 19. These rates were from 1c to 5c lower than the rates that had previously applied and included almost 400 grain shipping stations within a radius of 100 miles of Chicago. The tariffs resulted in discriminations between stations on some of the lines, especially on the C. B. & Q. in the territory near Mendota. To correct this situation, an informal conference was called by the Illinois Commerce Commission, at which further adjustments were proposed and on May 15 the Illinois Freight Ass'n gave notice of additional tariff revisions, which rates became effective June 7.

These rate adjustments have effectively

These rate adjustments have effectively checked the previously increasing truck movement of corn to Chicago, but further adjustments should be made to place country shippers on various lines of railroad on a more equal competitive basis.

Preferential Rate on Barge Grain

After the publication of local rates on corn to Chicago which do not apply interstate, trucks that had been delivering corn in Chicago found it advantageous to truck to Illinois River loading stations. This traffic was encouraged by an ancient tariff of eastern carriers which originally applied to grain arriving in Chicago by lake vessels and which permits reshipment of grain arriving in Chicago by water on the basis of a 26c rate to New York, while other local grain in Chicago carries a 34½c rate to New York. This appeared to be an unfair discrimination against grain originated by the western railroads and necessarily a discrimination against country elevators located upon the railroads serving Illinois. The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois and the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n requested removal of the discrimination by cancelling the reshipping privileges on ex-barge grain.

A tariff amendment published to become effective Oct. 15, was suspended by the I. C. C. until May 15, 1940, for investigation.

The matter is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a ruling. The future trend of rate adjustments by Illinois carriers rests upon the outcome of this case. A favorable report by the Interstate Commerce Commission will encourage Illinois rail carriers to continue to make necessary adjustments to hold grain traffic. An unfavorable decision might discourage them in their efforts to meet competition from other forms of transportation that are to a degree subsidized by the taxpayers.

Tariffs providing for the present intrastate rates on corn from Illinois stations expire June 30, 1940. Interested country grain dealers must be well organized and prepared to defend these rates and secure extension beyond the expiration date.

Commodity Credit Corp. Grain

During the first half of last year practically

all country elevator ass'ns in grain surplus producing states adopted resolutions requesting that in determining fees to be allowed for country elevator services, the cost of such services should be given due consideration by the Agricultural Adjustment Adm. These pleas were repeated by a com'ite of eight men representing both farmers' elevators and independent dealers, at a conference with representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation on Aug. 1 and 2. Statistics prepared by disinterested public agencies were presented to show that the actual cost of handling grain through country elevators is more than 2c per bu. and that not many country elevators in the past have been willing to accept grain for storage for less than 1c per bu. per month.

Our request for a revision of handling and storage fees was denied, but thru contac's made at that time we were able to secure an amendment to the storage contract which enabled elevators to store corn for the Commodity Credit Corp. at less risk than was involved in the original contract.

Handling corn for Commodity Credit Corp. will be of major concern during the year ahead. By making friendly personal contacts with the men who are responsible for administering the government programs, we will be in a better position to work out contractual arrangements fair and equitable to all.

Loss and Damage Claims

fair and equitable to all.

Loss and Damage Claims

When a congestion developed at elevators in New Orleans during the winter of 1937-38 hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn went out of condition in cars before it could be unloaded. The freight claim agent of the principal railroad involved requested that country shippers pool their claims for loss caused by delay in handling this corn. We organized a com'ite to dispose of these claims. Payment of about \$10,000 to country shippers finally settled these claims.

Wages and House Loy.

Wages and Hours Law

tled these claims.

Wages and Hours Law

The Federal Fair Labor Standards Act provides exemptions broad enough to include all grain elevator operations. Managers of the elevators are exempt as executives. Employees working in the retail department of any elevator are exempt as being engaged in local retail operations and not in interstate commerce. Those employed in the grain handling department of a country elevator are exempt as handlers of agricultural products, so long as the grain which they handle is received from farmers in the immediate locality. The only question that could arise would be with respect to the classification of employees at stations where more than seven persons are employed. The exemption for handlers of agricultural products applies only in case not more than seven persons are employed in that occupation at one establishment. A letter from the Department of Labor confirms our interpretation that only those engaged in handling grain would be counted in determining whether seven or more were employed and I do not think any elevator in Illinois employs as many as seven in its grain handling department at any one station. Under this act each station is considered a separate establishment, even tho a number of such stations might be owned by one company.

Illinois Motor Carriers Act

The Illinois Legislature has enacted a comprehensive law for regulation of all motor car-

The Illinois Motor Carriers Act
The Illinois Legislature has enacted a comprehensive law for regulation of all motor carriers, which becomes effective March 1. The state Department of Public Works and Buildings has set up an organization to administer the act. We believe the Illinois law enacted carries out recommendations previously made by this ass'n.

Unemployment Compensation Act Amended

Unemployment Compensation Act Amended
The Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act
has been amended to apply to all employers
having six or more employes in 1939 and subsequent years. Prior to 1939 only those having
eight or more employes were required to contribute. All employers subject to the act are
required to make contributions to the state in
the amount of 2.7% of the total payroll for the
year. This represents 90% of the 3% tax imposed by the Federal Social Security Act and,
in addition to the 2.7% paid to the state, all
employers subject to taxation under Title 9 of
the Federal Social Security Act must pay the
balance of the 3%, or .3% tax, to the Collector
of Internal Revenue. The number of employes
required under the federal act remains eight.

Supervision of Soybean Inspection

Supervision of Soybean Inspection

A bill has been introduced by Representative Dirksen to place supervision of soybean inspection under the Division of Federal Grain Supervision. Weather conditions brought about premature ripening of the bean crop in 1939 and many of the beans came to market with a greenish cast instead of being of the usual

yellow shade. Since the rules provide that green beans shall be considered damaged beans, inspectors in the terminal markets counted out a very high percentage of damaged beans. A conference of grain dealers and processors on Sept. 29 was effective in clearing up the situation. The following day buyers reduced discounts from %c per bu. for each per cent of damaged beans to %c per bu.

It is our opinion that, if the field force in charge of federal grain supervision had been called in to supervise the inspection of the first arrivals, this difficulty in grading might have been avoided. Representative Dirksen's bill to transfer soybean supervision, since Illinois is the most important soybean producing state, should be supported by our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Warehousing

Warehousing

We have advice from the State Tax Commission that an elevator company having authority to store grain may be excused from reporting to the State Tax Commission by filing an affidavit that the corporation is engaged in the business of merchandising, does not store grain for the public, and is holding only one lot of grain under contract with the Commodity Credit Corp. to accommodate the Ever Normal Granary program. If you receive any communication from the State Tax Commission, remember it is important that it receive proper attention.

The Ass'n has had its most successful year since 1933, gaining 12 new members and losing two because they went out of business, leaving a net gain of 10 in membership roles totalling 250.

TREASURER CHARLES FAIRFIELD, Fisher, reported the finances of the ass'n to be in good order, and his report was accepted.

HARRY HIESER, Bloomington auditor, said Illinois elevators had used no red ink in 1939. He pointed to a large turnover of grain. 1939. He pointed to a large turnover of grain. Corn accounted for 66% of the grain business of elevators which he audited, beans, 17%, oats 11%, wheat 6%. "The finances of Illinois elevators have improved markedly," he said, "but be careful about the extension of credit."

Mr. Hieser warned, too, about the dangers of entering the grain storage business unintentionally thru taking out licenses which would permit handling Commodity Credit Corp. grain. "Those who have taken out Class B licenses," he said, "set themselves up as public ware-housemen. Storing grain for the public always holds possibility for abuses that cause tremen-dous losses to country elevators." Mr. Hieser's report is published elsewhere in this number.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, made an earnest plea for increased membership in the ass'n.

PRESIDENT RILEY appointed com'ites on credentials and resolutions.

Illinois Banquet

The annual banquet, conducted in the ball room of the Pere Marquette hotel, found space at a premium.

ENTERTAINING were Russell Fielder, organist; and John Burdette and his company of "Deep River Singers," darkies who found the applause for their songs both long and loud.

MICHAEL B. CROWLEY, Peoria, was toastmaster. He introduced visiting ass'n and grain trade figures, and told several stories, before preparing the way for Dr. W. P. Dearing, president of Oakland City College, Oakand City, Ind., guest speaker, who compared city life with country life, encouraged friendship and fellowship, and urged leadership in building better and happier communities.

Wednesday Morning Session

HAROLD STEELE, Fisher, president of the Managers' Club, presided at the second

PRESIDENT RILEY, of the ass'n, making his annual address, pleaded for membership and support of the ass'n because country grain elevators need a "technician" to deal with the problems beyond the capacity of individual local elevators, and to keep managers informed of rules, laws, and regulations being contrived daily to affect their operations.

Collect Accounts

President Riley advised elevator managers to

collect their old accounts. "War makes money a bit easier," he warned, "even if the war is on the other side of the ocean. War also makes credit easier. But after every war comes a slump, when it is found that accounts receivable are hard to collect.

Cost of Handling Grain

DR. L. J. NORTON, chief in agricultural marketing, University of Illinois, gave data he had collected on the cost of handling grain thru a country elevator, pointing out that the cost per bu, normally goes down as the volume of grain handled increases, but also pointing out that great variation exists in the costs of different elevators. He arrived at an average cost, not including shrinkage, of 1.9c per bu. for elevators handling more than 350,000 bushels annually. His study will be published in an early

HAROLD HEDGES, principal agricultural economist with the Farm Credit Administra-tion, Washington, D. C., followed Dr. Norton with data on handling costs of local cooperatives, based on a national survey. He used extensive, carefully prepared charts, called attention to the fact that 5,000 cooperative elevators have been organized since the beginning of the cooperative movement, but only 2,600 remain in existence, and the movement seems to have leveled off.

The Hedges' data showed wide variations in handling costs between elevators offering different services, and located in different parts of the country, but followed closely in Illinois the figures given by Dr. Norton. Mr. Hedge's figures are published elsewhere.

Ever Normal Granary

WM. McARTHUR, Washington, D. C., A.A.A. representative, reviewed the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and urged country elevator operators to cooperate with the Act and with the Commodity Credit Corp. in effecting the ever normal granary

Faced with a carry-over of 560,000,000 bus. of corn, instead of the desired reserve of 400,-000,000, the A.A.A. found erection of steel bins a necessity, claimed McArthur. Country elevators are holding 30,000,000 bus. of the reserves (half of this is in Illinois), and great additional quantities are in the steel bins. In spite of the stress under which the bins were erected, only one in 50 has at leaky roof. All are being watched carefully by county com'itemen, said McArthur, admitting some trouble with condensation of moisture, but pointing out that similar encrustation over the tops of bins of stored corn had occurred in 1% or 2% of the country elevators where C.C.C. corn had been stored, and where the operator of the elevator gave such corn no thought until it was inspected by county com'itemen.

"The perfectly sound and dry when put into storage," said McArthur, "the weather at the time the corn was taken in was hot. Consequently the corn carried similar temperatures. When cold weather came on the warmer air around the kernels of corn rose and condensation occurred at the tops of bins where the warm air encountered colder air.

"Most country elevators, in fact 98%, watched this condition as carefully as it is watched in terminal elevators and turned corn promptly when any encrustation began over the top. In the remaining cases the corn on the top of the bin had to be skimmed off and shipped to ter-minal markets."

"Corn in store in country elevators will be moved before corn from the steel bins will be moved," said McArthur. "We've agreed on a kind of bottom price of 57c plus 3c handling, plus 1c per bu. per month storage, or 65c per bu. as the figure at which C.C.C. corn may be sold. In some western areas this value is fast enteresting." approaching.

Corn in steel bins is under the control of the county com'ites, said McArthur. When shipping corn from these bins the county com'itemen are urged to work closely with country elevators, and ship thru local facilities. Sales of

corn in steel bins will be made thru the Chicago office of the C.C.C

Managers' Club Luncheon

MEMBERS of the Managers' Club were guests of the Peoria Board of Trade cash grain receivers for luncheon on Wednesday, an excellent repast that all enjoyed. Guy Luke, representing these receivers, invited all to make themselves at home at Board of Trade offices.

Election continued President Harold Steele, Fisher, and Sec'y Frank Barkley, Yorkville, as

Club officers.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT RILEY presided at the concluding session.

Powers of State Rate Commission

F. B. McELROY, Chicago, chief of the section of rates, Illinois Commerce Commission, reviewed Illinois legislation that brought his commission into being, and outlined its powers. "Under the Illinois Act," he pointed out, "railroads are bound to initiate rates. The com-

mission's 5 members are charged with keeping all rates just and reasonable.

Illinois, he said, has a schedule of maximum rates. So long as railroads stay under this maximum they are required only to avoid discrimination between shippers. The commission does have the power to enjoin a railroad from changing an established rate.

"While the Illinois Commerce Commission has the power to govern intra-state rates," said McElroy, "the Interstate Commerce Commission can exercise superior jurisdiction if the rate prescribed by the state body discriminates against an interstate shipper, and order intra-state rates up or down in this connection to prevent discrimination.

Unemployment Compensation

BERNARD KAMIN, representing the Illinois Division of Placement & Unemployment Compensation, Chicago, explained the Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act, passed in

"The Act," he said, "provides state administered unemployment insurance to care for unemployed who lose their jobs thru no fault of their own. The funds are raised by a 3% tax on employers of 8 or more workers for a total of 20 weeks within a year, but this federal determination of who shall pay the tax was changed Jan. 1, this year, to employers of 6 or more employes within a given week within the year. This definition is retractive on 1939 This definition is retroactive on 1939 vear.

"Only employees of taxed employers can receive benefits from unemployment compensation. On becoming unemployed they must be able and willing to work, must file as available

for labor, must accept any suitable work offered, and must have had earnings of at least \$225 during the previous year. Benefits amount to from \$7 to \$16 per week for a maximum of 16 weeks, and the average amounts to about \$13.

"Officers of a corporation are not considered employes, unless they perform services for the organization and receive remuneration therefore. Directors may be considered employes only under the same consideration. Mere attendance at a directors meeting is not considered employees. sidered employment. An officer must receive at least \$45 per quarter to be considered an em-

"The Illinois Division of Placement & Unemployment Compensation now has 1,800 civil service employes handling the provisions of the act and absorbing 10% of the 3% tax assessed employers to cover administrative expenses."

Illinois Truck Law

JUDGE CHALMER C. TAYLOR, chief examiner, Division of Motor Carriers, Springfield, described the Illinois Truck Act which becomes effective Mar. 1, as a "comprehensive piece of legislation." He called attention to its provisions requiring trucks to carry full coverage of the contract of erage insurance or prove ability to absorb the insurance risk; to its rules for inspection of

equipment; to its regulations for identification. "Itinerant merchant trucks, must have the owner's name, city, and state, painted in clearly visible lettering on a permanent part of the truck. The truckers will also be required to carry bills of sale covering the merchandise or commodities they carry. For-hire haulers, and contract carriers will be required to carry bills

of lading covering their loads.'

Resolutions Adopted

On report by the Resolutions Com'ite, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Railroads Commended

RESOLVED that we commend the railroads serving country elevators in Illinois for steps they have taken during the past year to compete with other forms of transportation making desirable freight rate adjustments, and be it

RESOLVED that we extend our thanks to the Illinois Commerce Commission and to Mr. F. B. McElroy, rate expert for the Commission, for valuable assistance given during the past year in matters of rate adjustment.

Appreciate Cooperation

RESOLVED that we appreciate the cooperation given our organization by agencies having charge of the administration of the Ever-Normal-Granary program, and be it further RESOLVED that in the development of further contracts for services to be rendered by country elevators, the costs of services be given due consideration.

Soybeans in Grain Standards

RESOLVED that we endorse House Resolu-tion 7696, introduced in the House by Repre-sentative Dirksen, which would include soy-beans under the Federal Grain Standards Act

Officers Illinois Managers Club — 1940



Pres. Harold Steele, Fisher; Sec'y Frank Barkley, Yorkville.

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and place the inspection of soybeans under the direction of the Federal Grain Supervision.

Time for Federal Appeals

RESOLVED that we urge an amendment to A.A.R. demurrage rules to provide ample free time for federal appeal in the grading of grain shipped to Chicago without the imposition of undue demurrage charges.

Officers Re-Elected

ALL OFFICERS were re-elected. This ac-ALL OFFICERS were re-elected. This action continued in office Pres. L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains; Vice-Pres. Charles Holz, Onarga; Treas. Charles Fairfield, Fisher; and Directors V. C. Mitchell, Peru; E. T. Miller, Stanford; and Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo. Hold-over directors are Frank Barkley, Yorkville; J. P. Becker, Tremont; J. E. McCreery, Mason City, and H. J. Greive, Edinburg.

Peoria Convention Notes

VISITING ladies were entertained with a bridge party, including refreshments and appropriate gifts, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. More than 25 ladies were in attendance. Miss Alice Greive, Edinburg, took the door prize for the third consecutive year.

PENCILS and cigars were distributed by representatives of James E. Bennett & Co., and the Cleveland Grain Co. Jim Harders of R. R. Howell Co. gave away key chains, and had a great deal of sport with trick book matches that exploded as the paper packet was opened.

Exhibits

KELLY SEED CO. displayed several kinds of field seeds, but most of its exhibit was given over to hybrid seed corn produced on Kelly farms. In charge of the exhibit were W. G. Kelly and A. K. Miller.

EDW. J. FUNK & SONS exhibited sample cases filled with ears of Hoosier-Crost hybrid seed corn, and shelled samples of the various numbers this company carries in stock for quick distribution. In charge of the exhibit were Harry Hocker, and Wm. R. Bower.

PRONTO PRODUCTS CO. set up a display of

PRONTO PRODUCTS CO. set up a display of fumigants and insecticides offered elevators to control weevil and stored grain insects. In charge were B. W. Boxmeyer, and Harry T. O'Shea.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. had on exhibit one of their new, easy operating scale beams with numerals impressed in stainless steel, and spaced for easy reading. In charge of the exhibit were A. J. Cook, Geo. J. Betzelberger, Geo. F. Weingart, W. D. Clark, R. L. Brown, L. J. Daigle, Howard Hawkins, and Oscar Anderson.

NEVER DRAG GATE CO. showed "America's Only Successful Spring-Lift Gate," Homer Caton and Parke Stiger doing the demonstrating and pointing to features like springs and locks. SOWEIGH SCALE CO. representatives E. Berry and Floyd Johnson had a Soweigh truck scale beam on exhibition in their room in the hotel

Allied Trades Well Represented

The seed, feed, supply and elevator machin-ery business was well represented by others besides those who put up exhibits:

besides those who put up exhibits:

SEEDS: Fred Weeks of Ed F. Mangelsdorf & Bro.: Howard C. Myers, and Paul Warren of Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.; Paul A. Funk and Harold Goodwin of Funk Bros. Seed Co.; Charles Maddox and Herbert H. Edwards of Benton County Hybrid Seed Ass'n; T. H. Beeson of Crawfordsville Seed Co.; Harry S. Gill of L. Teweles Seed Co., Fred Camper, and Charles H. Clark.

SOYBEAN PROCESSORS: Max Albert, D. J. Bunnell, W. C. McGuire, M. G. Reitz, and D. S. Shellabarger.

ELEVATOR MACHINERY: Ed Bargery of Union Iron Works; J. H. Harders of R. R. Howell Co.; Bill Lamb and H. C. and J. M. Deck, Kewanee Machinery Co. The elevator building trade was represented by George Saathoff.

Registration

REGISTRATION was conducted by ass'n officials and J. D. Stevens, W. C. Bright, and Robert Barkhimer of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which company supplied the identification badges pinned to each delegate's

OTHER INSURANCE field men and inspectors present included J. J. Droste, H. H. Parmentier, and A. R. Schroeder.

VISITING ass'n representatives included Frank Pyle, president of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Sec'y Ed Culbertson of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

INTERIOR Illinois grain markets and brokers were H. C. Banks and Mac Convis of Bloomington; D. P. Moore of Monmouth; Allan Moore, Edw. P. Palmen, and Charles W. Teitsworth, of Springfield; Ross Livergood, C. P. Cline, E. B. Evans, and Chet Knierem, of Decatur.

Officers Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, 1940



L. to R.: Seated, President L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains, and Sec'y Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington; standing, Vice President Charles Holz, Onarga, and Treasurer Charles Fairfield, Fisher.

MINNEAPOLIS was represented by F. E. Benson.

Benson.

INDIANAPOLIS sent Ed K. Shepperd and Claude M. Record.

ST. LOUIS representatives included Arthur Davis of Lowell Hoit & Co.; Donald W. Kleitsch of Cargill, Inc.; Bert Collins of Checkerboard Elevator Co.; H. H. Savage, of Continental Grain Co.; Frank J. Sommer, of J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.; Charles A. Wilson, of Terminal Grain Co.; Sam J. Beyhan and R. L. Parker, of Fox Grain Co.; B. F. Jostes of Jostes-Lusk Grain Co., and the St. Louis Market's goldenvoiced radio quotations announcer, Ray Gutting.

voiced razio quotations announcer, Ray Gutting.

CHICAGO market men and their representatives included: C. H. Stout, M. B. Hilzemann, and W. G. Nelson, Lowell Hoit & Co.; George Booth, Bill Tucker, Edward Nieft, Samuel Haight, and J. L. Meara, Lamson Bros. & Co.; C. D. Olsen, John Freemon, Homer Barlow, and M. C. Dougall, James E. Bennett & Co.; J. H. Summers, A. J. Pollak, and G. M. Benson, Hulburd, Warren & Chandler; James P. Ryan, M. L. Vehon, O. J. Bader, E. J. Feehery, Jack Brennan, Steve Hercek, J. C. Curry, J. G. Park, P. H. King, Frank Haines, H. R. Sawyer, C. L. Cannon, and J. A. Schmitz.

PEORIA, of course, was well represented. All of its market men appeared at the convention and their offices were kept busy during the convention with country elevator managers who seized this opportunity to pay a visit to the Peoria Board of Trade floor.

FARMERS' ELEVATOR MANAGERS and elevator operators present (arranged alphabetically by towns) were: F. Clark Wallbaum, Ashland; R. E. Lyon, Altona; E. E. Hedrick, Augusta; Roy Danner, Astoria; Paul Pratt, Denzel Hayes, and J. B. Owen, Armington; R. E. Wright, Baker (Leland p.o.); H. E. Morgan, Buckley; George A. Fecht, Bentley; Louis Paulus, Burtonview (Lincoln p.o.); C. S. Reeser, Benson; G. H. Spainhower, Blandinsville; Robert R. Kohlman, Bryce (Milford p.o.); Ed Glennon, Bement;

L. E. Schwartz, Carlock; C. W. Parry,

non, Bement;

non, Bement;
L. E. Schwartz, Carlock; C. W. Parry, Chenoa; W. E. Nagle, Canton; Arthur F. Ramien, Cooksville; R. J. Hack, Cullom; H. A. Henricks. Cerro Gordo; Homer G. Sturm, Cropsey; T. E. Bilderback, and H. T. Duffy, Denver; Edgar Brockman, Danforth; Wm. F. Siemons, Del Rey: Loren R. Larrick, Elwin; Wm. A. Kommick, Emden; LeRoy Allison, Easton; Victor Hill, Edinburg;

Easton; Victor Hill, Edinburg;

M. J. Remmers, El Paso; C. J. Gerig, Flanagan; Henry Luhring, Frankfort; E. W. Bockewitz, Farmersville; Harold B. Steele, Fisher; James R. Herbert, Gifford; Richard Talbott, Grangers (Manito); B. J. Reinmann, Garfield (Wenona); Wilbur H. Boies, and Henry Blessman, Gridley; Lester Fielding, Hartsburg; Lawrence Pittman, Hammond; W. L. Hannon, Ivesdale; C. O. Snedeker, Ipava; C. F. Scott, Illiopolis; J. H. Zink, Kasbeer; Charles Gingerich, Loda:

Loda:
H. A. Gunther. Morton: R. A. Ewing, Malden; George H. Walters. Maquon; H. L. Mummert, Macomb; George S. Larrick, Milmine; J. E. McCreery, Mason City; Roy H. Jones, Monticello: Ezra Marti, New Lenox;
Roy C. Bates, Normal; H. A. Joellenbeck, Okawville; Thomas Woolston, Owaneco; Leo M. Reiser, Pleasant Plains; C. E. Miller, Piper City; Howard McWard, Palmer; Milton T. Sonntag, Plainfield; J. A. Gilles, Pesotum; George J. Wasem, Patoka; C. Oscar Merkle, Roseville: E. H. Rieke, Reddick; M. L. Ewing, Rooks Creek (Pontiac p.o.); C. J. Roseman, Randolph; A. W. Brown, Roanoke:
W. E. Munson, Savoy; J. D. Worsham.

Brown, Roanoke;

W. E. Munson, Savoy; J. D. Worsham, Sheldon; J. G. Andrews, Spires (Minonk p.o.); Stanley Springer, Stanford; A. J. Torri, Seaton-ville; E. J. Olson, Standard; Glenn D. Marshall, Stronghurst; E. T. Johnston, Sibley; Ben H. Carius, Tremont; Marion Bird, Trivoli; Clifford G. Lindsay, Tomlinson Siding (Mount Pulaski p.o.); F. P. Brown, Table Grove;

Harry Cochran, Utica; Grover Fisher Voorhies (Bement p.o.); W. W. Luhring, Weston; J. A. Little, Weedman (Farmer City p.o.); George Bloomberg, Woodhull; Frank E. Barkley, and W. S. Grey, Yorkville.

Toledo, O .- A meeting of the Great Lakes division of the National Scale Men's Ass'n will be held Friday, Feb. 16, 1940, at the Secor Hotel.

Hearings held at Minneapolis, Sept. 6 to Nov. 29 on charges by the C.E.A. that Cargill, Inc., had manipulated the corn futures market were resumed at Chicago Feb. 5 in the Sherman Hotel by Referee Jack W. Bain.

Three Buffalo milling companies will receive awards for exceptional safety records during 1939 at a dinner of the Safety Buro of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce Mar. 9. They are: Hecker H-O, Ralston Purina and George Urban Milling Co.-G. E. T.

Illinois Elevators Prospering

By HARRY HIESER, Public Accountant

This information is compiled from audit reports of a representative number of companies located in all parts of Illinois which, when broken into averages, shows authentic conclusions as to the average result of operations and as to the average financial condition of farmers' elevators in Illinois.

No Red Ink in 1939

The elevator managers did a magician's act in 1939. Altho many of the companies apparently bought grain below cost of operation not a loss was shown.

Average turnover for the year was 418,127 bus, which is within 21,957 bus, of 1938. A large turnover naturally decreases the operating cost per bu. Much of the grain was moved in September and October when sealed corn was handled and the bean crop harvested. Several companies handled over 200,000 bus. within these two months. The grain turnover was corn, 66%; beans, 17%; oats, 11%; wheat. 6%.

Comparison of Averages

•		0	T	
				ease or
	1938	1939		crease
Notes receivable\$	3,531	\$ 3,186	De.	\$ 345
Accounts receivable.	9,146	8,324	De.	822
Total receivables	12,677	11,510	De.	1,167
Fixed assets, cost	34.873	36,754	In.	1.881
Reserve for deprec	16,174	16,821	În.	
Net book value	18,699	19.933	In.	
Capital outstanding.	23,155	22.424	De.	731
Surplus	19,347	22,193	In.	
Book net worth	42,502	44,617	In.	
Book value of stock.	184	199	În.	15
Current assets	36,318	38,916	In.	
Liabilities	13,505	14,082	In.	577
Working capital	22.813	24.834	In.	2.021
	440,084*	418.127*		21,957*
	219,490	188,855	De.	30,635
Mdse. sales	35,838	34,587	Dе.	1,251 295
Operating expense	8,848	9,143	Įn.	
Per cent of sales		4.09%		.63%
Depreciation	1,213	1,295 484		25
Bad accounts	360	484	In.	124
Net profit above				
expense	5,772	7,159	In.	1,387
Net profit after				
deprec. and bad				
acets	4,199	5,380	In.	1,181
Net profit after				
deprec., bad accts.,				
etc	3,175	4,699	In,	1,524
Notes payable per				
Borrowing Co	5,945	7,532	In.	1,587
Patronage dividends			_	0 -
per Paying Co	3,792	3,695	De.	97
*Bushels.				
ms : 1.6 1		1 .	T	

The receivables show a decrease which is partly attributable to collections and partly to charge offs. Our report one year ago showed an increase in receivables. More stress is being placed on collections and on the extension of credit.

The increase in property is attributable to keeping abreast with the times with added improvements to accommodate the patrons, added storage space and acquirement of addi-

tional property.

The report for 1938 showed that 47.6% of the companies had borrowed money compared to 31% at the close of 1939. Altho fewer companies have borrowed money, the average shows an increase of \$1,587 per borrowing company.

Cost of Operation

This report shows that a profit to defray expenses, bad accounts, an 8% dividend on outstanding capital stock, provide a reserve for depreciation, and provide for losses by way of shrinkages, would require earning about 5.93% of the sales. Taking the elevators as an average for 1939, the cost of handling grain was about 2.7 cents per bu. This is not a fair conclusion since it costs more to handle mer-chandise than it does to handle grain. It is apparent that a fair distribution of handling costs would show about 70% chargeable to grain and 30% chargeable to merchandise.

On the basis of the latter, costs show as follows: On grain, 2.25 cents per bu.; on merchandise, 10.7% of the sales, which requires a 12.3% mark-up.

A further distinction should be made in respect to volume. This shows companies handling over 300,000 bus. have costs of 1,994

cents per bu.; companies handling under 300,000 bus., 3.41 cents per bu.

Storing Bugaboo in the Offing

A number of companies have qualified as Class "B" public warehouses to store sealed corn. This places such companies in a position to store grain for the public. Some such companies are storing for the public. Past experiences in storing have been disastrous to many. Storing grain for the public and all the evils arising therefrom have been the cause of more failures of farmers' elevators than any other single cause.

Where storage is offered to the general public, care should be exercised so that stored grain does not become intermingled with company grain. Definite space should be allotted for storage purposes and storage privileges should be limited to the allotted space. Ware-house receipts should be issued for all completed deliveries of grain placed in storage.

Card System Keeps Mortgage Records Available

When Lester Miller, manager of the Donovan Farmers Cooperative Elevator, Inc., Donovan, Ill., wants to know what mortgages have claim on grain tendered him, it takes him only a moment to learn of all the liens on the grain.

Manager Miller gets lists regularly compiled from county records. But he takes no chance of missing names or mortgage records by running an eye up and down a close-spaced, type-written list. As the lists come in he transfers the information on them to cards, which he keeps properly filed in a card index under the names of mortgagees.

The mortgage file box is kept handy on Manager Miller's desk, where he can reach it on telephoned offers of grain, and be forwarned of any mortgages against the offering, and where he can check handily on settlements for grain already purchased.

This simple precaution reduces to a minimum the risk of having to pay a second time for grain unwittingly purchased against which claims exist.

Acreage Diverted to Soybeans

Since 1932 the acreage in the United States devoted to scybeans has increase I from 830,000 to 4,226,000 for grain, as reported by the U.S.D.A. The soybean acreage for all purposes, including fodder, was 10,006,000 in 1939, against a 10-year 1928-37 average of 4,734,000

This increase of 3.394,000 acres must have this increase of 3,394,000 acres must have been accomplished at the expense of oats and corn, since the acreage devoted to corn decreased from 110,577,000 in 1932 to 88,803,000 in 1939, and the acreage of oats from 41,703,000 in 1932 to 33,070,000 in 1939.

Other causes than diversion into beans led to

the reduction of 30,407,000 in the acreage of corn and oats, since the increase in beans could

account for only 3,394,000 acres. Wheat acreage decreased from 57,183,000 to 53,696,000, and barley from 13,178,000 to 12,610, 000, while rye acreage increased from 3,351,000 in 1932 to 3,811,000 in 1939.

New Synthetic Coating Protects Belt Covers

Conveyor installations, on which conveyor belting is used are often idle for considerable During this idleness belting covers may suffer greater deterioration through the effects of sunlight and air, than when the belting is in use. This deterioration also takes place when belts are in storage.

One of the large grain elevator operators, with extensive conveyor installations, had been studying this problem of deterioration, and approached The B. F. Goodrich Co. for cooperation. As a result of research into the merits of various compositions, Goodrich is now offering a new synthetic coating for belting covers, which on the basis of its tests, will greatly

reduce the effects of aging.
Samples of conveyor belting with covers under severe tension were coated with the synthetic composition, and exposed for six months to all varieties of weather. At the end of that period none of the samples of belting on which the new coating had been applied showed any evidences of cover deterioration.



Lester Miller, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co. at Donovan, III., with his mortgage file.

How the Futures Market Serves Country Elevators

Digest of Address by Frank H. Higgins, Minneapolis, Minn., before Farmers Elevator
Ass'n of Minnesota

The Northwest's present important grain market was formally established in 1881 with the organization of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Today it is the second largest grain

market in the United States.

In the beginning the Minneapolis market dealt only in cash grain. Futures trades were cleared at Chicago. The expanding production of spring wheat and other grains in this vast agricultural empire later resulted in the introduction of futures trading at Minneapolis. Today the Minneapolis market has wheat, oats, barley, corn, rye and flax futures. Each has expanded with the increase in productinon of these grains and Minneapolis now is the foremost spring wheat, rye, oats and barley market in the United States.

Hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain are traded in the pits every day, but the machinery and system for handling these transactions is as nearly fool-proof as the best minds in the grain trade and government supervision

can make them.

Let me emphasize that before futures trading can be conducted by a grain exchange it must be licensed under the Commodity Exchange Act, and must agree to conform with the provisions of that Act. There is no line of business in which sales and purchases run to large volume that is carried on more safely or efficiently than the grain business, both futures. For example, a lot of 100,000 bushels of wheat can be exchanged almost instantaneously by futures contract between two men standing on opposite sides of the pit with only a word, a nod of the head and a signal by hand.

THE SCALPER.—In the grain pit every day are representatives of millers and other processors, terminal elevators, line elevators, commission merchants who represent farmers' and independent elevators such as your own, brokers and numbers of men dealing on their own account, who are speculators, sometimes designated as scalpers.

In my opinion the so-called scalper is a most important factor in this method of trading, which is so beneficial to all of the millions concerned with the production, handling and processing of grain. For example, a scalper buys when there is a break in the market hoping to realize at least a trifling profit when a corre-

sponding bulge occurs.

I am one who believes that the scalper renders a most helpful service because very often when selling orders come in from your elevators there may not be processors or other users of grain ready to buy at the moment and thus provide the hedge which is so important to you. There is usually a scalper, however, who is willing to take the opposite side of any trade with the hope that later he may be able to get out with a profit of ½ or ¼ of a cent. He takes the speculative risk which the country elevator wishes to escape and which is always present in the ownership of grain. He also serves the buyers, such as millers, maltsters, terminal elevators and others who immediately hedge their purchases of grain by offsetting sales in the futures market. The service he renders is similar to that of the buyer in the larger livestock market who reckons that on certain days he can buy stock to good advantage and sell it in turn on a better market day to some packer.

SPECULATION—Gambling involves creating a risk that otherwise would not exist, and performs no necessary service. Playing dice or cards, or betting on horse races are gambling pursuits, On the other hand, speculation enters into the ownership of all property or chattels and it is always present in the ownership of grain which is grown in such great variety and

quantity and which is produced and consumed throughout the world.

throughout the world.

The farmer speculates when he puts seed into the ground. He speculates while the crop is growing, with weather, crop diseases, "insects and other hazards introducing speculative elements over which he has no control. With grain being harvested somewhere in the world practically every day of the year we will always have a speculative risk in its ownership. This hazard applies to all other owners and users of grain, as well as to its producers.

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SPECULATION CUTS COST OF DISTRIBUTION—The elevators, millers and other processors cannot afford to carry the risk because the margins on which they operate are so small. Unless there were speculators to accept this responsibility it would be necessary for all buyers, including your country elevators, to exact a larger margin for handling and safety when they bought the farmers' grain.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT—All persons

commodity Exchange Act—All persons, including grain commission firms, that handle futures contracts must be registered by the Commodity Exchange Administration. They are required by the Act to keep all marginal funds belonging to customers absolutely segregated from their own funds. They must carry such funds in a special bank account.

The grain commission merchants are subject to frequent check-ups; and never know when a representative of the Commodity Exchange Administration will drop into their office to inspect their accounts and to determine whether the funds of their customers are kept strictly segregated. They ascertain, also, the number and names of customers trading in futures and the amounts of grain in which they are trading.

This information is kept confidential by the government agents, of course, but it enables the Commodity Exchange Administration to determine whether the maximum lines which speculators are permitted to carry and other provisions of the Act are being observed.

provisions of the Act are being observed.

UTILIZING PRICE INSURANCE FACILITY
—Country elevators utilize the valuable price insurance facility that is provided by the futures market. It is simply a case of protecting your buying margin, including your small profit, by selling hedges against your purchases of grain; then shipping the grain to market at your convenience, selling it for cash and buying back your future.

The same market also

back your future.

The same market also serves the miller and all other buyers of grain. The miller for example may book an order for 10,000 barrels of flour for some large baker. He will require approximately 50,000 bushels of wheat to produce this flour. Competition forces him to quote a bedrock price to the flour buyer. The only way he can insure himself against a possible loss through changing prices is to step immediately into the futures market and contract for 50,000 bushels of wheat. He may either take delivery on this contract or purchase the special type of wheat he prefers from the cash tables and buy back his futures as he picks up the cash wheat.

Make no mistake about this, however: Every transaction in the futures market represents a bona fide contract for the acceptance or delivery of the amount of grain specified at the price agreed upon. When the delivery month arrives the buyer will be called upon to take delivery of the grain. He must accept it or effect settlement of the contract satisfactory to the seller.

the seller.

FUTURES EXCEED SALES OF CASH—In this connection, you probably have heard frequently the question of why the totals of futures transactions in grain often greatly exceed the amount of the cash sales. This is a logical and desirable condition rather than something to criticize. Take your own use of the futures market for example. When your elevator buys grain from the farmer it immediately sells a future for an equivalent amount, or at least it should do this. When the grain reaches Minneapolis and is sold for cash in the trading room of the Chamber of Commerce that future.

This means two futures transactions on one

This means two futures transactions on one lot of grain. It is quite probable, also, that the buyer of this grain in the terminal market will immediately hedge his purchase and later buy back that hedge when he disposes of the grain.

Thus you have four perfectly reasonable futures trades involving the same parcel of grain. These transactions might easily be multiplied to six, eight or even ten.

Then you have the scalper to whom I have referred previously. He is buying or selling, or both, all day and performing what I maintain is a very essential service because it is he that keeps the futures market fluid so that it is always available to the elevators and others who must shift the risk of speculation if they are to protect their small profits.

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are to protect their small profits.

Many other businesses would like to have the service of futures trading to eliminate or reduce the risks involved in handling the commodities or merchandise in which they deal. I was talking a short time ago to one of the outstanding newspaper publishers of the Northwest. He said he wished there could be a futures market for news print paper, which newspapers buy in vast quantities and for which they must make contracts covering long periods. Lacking the facility of futures trading they are forced to make open contracts which often are subject to radical price changes. He said that if they could deal in print paper in the manner that the buyers, sellers and processors are able to safeguard their transactions in grain, the news print and the newspaper industry would be greatly benefitted.

As people learn to appreciate the services performed by the grain futures market, criticism of such trading is gradually subsiding. Strict regulations enforced by the grain exchanges and supervision under the Commodity Exchange Act have helped to promote a better understanding of and greater confidence in the service performed by futures trading.

MARKET THREATENED BY GOVERN-MENT HOLDINGS—This important function is threatened from another source, however. It is the recently inaugurated system of government loans on grain, especially corn and wheat. If loans should be higher than the commercial price and the Government took over large quantities of grain, diverting it from regular channels, there would be so little grain for delivery purposes that futures markets would be seriously crippled or even put out of existence. I shudder to think of the consequences of such an eventuality. One grave possibility would be the elimination of grain commission merchants. Supposing that should happen and then supposing that the Government would run out of money or withdraw as a lender for some other reason.

The inevitable result would be that country elevators would have to exact far wider margins in purchasing grain from the farmer. This would mean a lower price to the farmer because as you all know, the small margin on which you buy today results from the fact that you are able to shift your speculative hazard thru hedging in the futures market,

hedging in the futures market,
Elevator companies in the southern section
of Minnesota do not use the hedging facilities
provided by the futures market to the same
extent that they are employed by elevators in
other areas. I have observed in my trips
through Southern Minnesota that elevator operators are tuned in to the radio and are advised
at all times of the progress of the market. They
of course can obtain track bids on narrow
margins. Thus they are not as vitally concerned
directly with futures trading as some of the
rest of you. At the same time, if the futures
market were not available to the commission
merchants and processors this grain could not
be purchased on such a narrow basis. Thus,
even the elevators in this field are benefitted
from futures trading as it is carried on in Minneapolis.

Possibly some of the men in this audience are members. I believe it is the duty of AAA County Com'ites to point out to government officials that in handling the loan, crop insurance and other programs they should avoid any interference with the established processes of marketing and should guard against diverting grain from the regular channels. They should be careful not to disturb these services which have been developed from long experience and which are operated so efficiently and economically. Some short-cuts which may seem reasonable under certain circumstances might endanger vital cogs in the marketing machinery to an extent that would prove damaging both to the country elevator industry and to the farmers who are dependent upon it.

I am not challenging any of the laws which are in effect today, but I am urging that administrative activities be carefully adjusted to the functions of this vital and practical method of marketing. Disruption of any part of the system might bring repercussions that would prove very costly to farmers as well as to those who buy, sell and process his grain. There should be no abandonment of these time-tested facilities until some obviously superior plan of marketing has been created to take their place.

Britain has agreed to buy Australia wheat at certain prices. Prices on half the grain ranged from 68c for that in bulk to as high as 74c when it had to be bagged, and on the remaining 2734 million, which is the latter half of the contract, prices will not be fixed until later in the year.

Harlan Modernizes His Elevator

Essential to a modern grain business is an elevator with handling speed, rather than great storage capacity, concluded Chet Harlan, operator of the Harlan Grain Co., when he decided to modernize his 110,000 bu. elevator on the Pennsylvania railroad at Kentland, Ind.

He contracted with L. J. McMillin of Indianapolis to carry out a modernization program that completely razed the original studded structure that was built by McCray & Risser in 1882, saving only a cribbed storage annex that was added to it in 1910. The modernizing program reduced the storage capacity of the plant to 35,000 bus., but it increased greatly the handling capacity of the plant thru installation of two

legs.
Without including the corn crib attached to one side of the driveway, the modernized elevator uses 60x48 ft. of ground space. This is divided into a driveway, the cribbed elevator storage bins, and a head house, with a full basement under the entire structure.

THE DRIVEWAY is 60 ft. long, 14 ft. wide and 16 ft. high, and closable at each end by standard hinged doors that leave 14 ft. of clearance for the passage of trucks. The driveway opens at one side into the workfloor of the headhouse, to which the driveway is attached.

In the driveway are two grain receiving sinks, each of which will hold 450 bus. One sink hoppered to drain direct into its leg is used for small grains. The other sink is fitted with a drag, driven by a 5 h.p. motor, to move ear corn into a Western sheller in the basement of the headhouse, which has capacity for 1,200 bus. per hour and discharges into the leg boot; or to by-pass the sheller and move ear corn directly into the leg boot for elevation to the ear corn

Grain is dumped into either sink by a McMillin overhead truck lift, which has 30 ft. of travel to accommodate varying lengths of

trucks

In the driveway is an 8 inch spout for loading trucks. This spout follows the wall of the headhouse down from the automatic scale, and terminates near a window. If the volume of incoming grain requires that trucks be loaded on the outside in order to keep the driveway clear, a flexible tip is attached to this spout and carried out the window to reach the truck to be loaded.

The 20x20 ft. frame, iron-clad headhouse to which the driveway is attached, is 86 ft. high. It has no cupola. The sidewalls drop straight from the roof to the foundation. The headhouse is designed to hold machinery only. It has no bins other than the garners above and below machines, and is divided into a basement, a workfloor, two distributor floors, a cleaner floor, and a scale floor.

Passages between floors is facilitated by a Western manlift, and by a stairway that extends from the basement to the top of the

house.

IN THE HEADHOUSE are two legs, one for each receiving sink. These legs are duplicates. Each has a 20 inch rubber covered cup belt, carrying 19x7 inch Salem cups on 16-inch centers, and each can elevate 5,000 bus. per hour. Both head and boot shafts are carried on roller bearings.

Each leg is driven by a single 20 h.p. motor at the top of the headhouse. The motor runs a jack shaft from which chain drives between spocket wheels make the speed reduction to the head shafts. The head drive chains are connected and disconnected with the deliving includes ed and disconnected with the driving jack shaft

thru Western friction clutches.

Each leg has a distributor to direct grain to the storage bins, or thru machinery in the head-house, thence to storage bins or loading spouts. The scale floor is below the top distributor floor. Here is located a 10 bu. Richardson au-

tomatic scale, with garner bins above and below

it. The Western gyrating cleaner, which has capacity to handle 1,500 bus. per hour, is located in a cupola over the storage bins that connect with the cleaner floor in the headhouse. Grain may be by-passed around the cleaner to reach the storage bins, or it may be cleaned before being passed to another distributor floor which directs it into allotted storage bins.

The six cribbed hopper-bottomed storage bins form a 28x40 ft. iron-clad structure 60 ft. high, attached to the headhouse and driveway, and have capacity for 35,000 bus. Filled by gravity, they are unloaded by draining into a 12 inch screw conveyor in the basement, which is driven by a 5 h.p. motor thru flat belt drive, to move grain to the boot of either leg.

FITTED into the corner formed by the joining of the storage bins with the headhouse, is a large workroom. The car loading spout cuts thru one side of this workroom to reach the side tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad. The floor of the workroom is two feet higher than the box car floors.

The workroom is also a workshop. In it are the tools and repair parts necessary to keep the elevator in tip-top operating condition, and room is left for the storage of merchandise,

tho little is handled.

Ear corn by-passed around the Western corn sheller in the basement of the headhouse is elevated and spouted to a crib attached to the far side of the elevator driveway. This 24x40 ft. structure is 40 ft. high, and divided into 10 bins to hold a total of 5,000 bus. of ear corn. Each of the bins is hopper-bottomed, and drains to a single drag that empties them back into the corn sheller, or into the elevating

Cobs and shucks, and bees-wings and dust from the grain cleaner over the storage bins are spouted to a cob house and a dust house, respec-

tively, outside the main building.

The 30x24 ft. cob house is 32 ft. high and has a false floor that extends part way across it, 8 ft. above the foundation. This stop floor catches the cobs at a sufficient height so they

can be forked out of a doorway in the side of the structure at this height into the vehicles of farmers who want them. Only an overflow of cobs will drop to the floor below.

The 14x20 ft., 40 ft. high, dust house was originally a drier house. Now it is a single bin, big enough to hold nearly a season's run of shucks and dust. Both cob house and dust

house are iron-clad.

The purchase and sale of corn is the principal business of the Harlan Grain Co. From ships 300,000 bus. of grain annually, 75 per cent of it shelled corn, the remainder divided between oats, soybeans, and a little wheat. An equal volume of grain, similarly divided, is shipped from the company's 50,000 bu. elevator at Perkins Spur, 4 miles east of Kentland.

Chet Harlan, head of the company, has his office at Kentland in the 4 room structure that

office at Kentland, in the 4-room structure that served his father, C. C. Harlan, during the many years he operated the original structure. The company retails field seeds, and 60 carloads

of coal annually.

A grain elevator of 20,000 tons capacity is being built at Antwerp, Belgium, the use of which will do away with lighters.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the C.E.A. for wheat, corn, oa'ts and rye, and by the Board of Trade Clearing House for soybeans the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy- beans
Dec. 2	79,518	43,613	16,716	6,711	6,477
Dec. 9	77,276	43,449	16,138	7,266	6,840
Dec. 16	79,553	45,691	16,065	8,565	6,941
Dec. 23	83,538	48,280	15,628	9,534	6,957
Dec. 30	84,062	48,243	15,507	10,625	6,948
Jan. 6	86,017	49,517	15,329	11,532	7,011
Jan. 13	84,355	47,650	15,324	11,256	7,140
Jan. 20	84,136	46,876	15,096	11,842	7,230
Jan. 27	84,570	45,188	14,623	11,738	7,203
Feb. 3	79,457	43,857	14,161	12,475	6,746
Feb. 10	79,262	44,067	16,644	12,919	6,768
Feb. 17	81,351	44,400	14,427	13,021	6,701
Feb. 24	86,092	44,644	14,181	13,955	6,412



C. C. Harlan & Co.'s Remodeled Elevator at Kentland, Ind.

Minnesotans Discuss Problems Confronting Elevator Managers

The 33d annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota was held in Minneapolis Feb. 20, 21, 22, in what may be its last meeting in the historic West Hotel, which rumor says will soon be razed.

The mild weather prevailing thruout the state contributed to the record breaking attendance of nearly 1,200. Each session was well attended, and the interest manifested indicated a keen desire to find a true solution to some of the grain trade's ills.

PRES. OSCAR OLSON, Truman, called the meeting to order, and read a telegram of best wishes from Pres. Pyle of the Farmers Nat'l Ass'n

E. C. HILLWEG, ass't sec'y-treas., Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, extended a very warm welcome to the visitors and urged that each of them visit the grain exchange and become better acquainted with the workings of the exchange and the firms comprising it. John Lewis, Kerkhoven, responded.

An innovation introduced at this meeting was the elimination of the annual address of the president and the annual report of the sec'y. In their stead the representatives of the other Minnesota grain ass'ns and the heads of the different departments of Sec'y Nelson's office gave

separate reports.

WALTER GREEN, Lakefield, Southern Managers Ass'n, in reporting on the activities of his ass'n said: We hold district meetings about every six weeks, and talk over our problems, and try to iron out differences or any troubles we may have in our territory. We exchange ideas, and get valuable information from the commission merchants of Minneapolis. In Dec. 1937 our ass'n, with other grain men's ass'ns attended a meeting here before an examiner for the ICC relative to what is known as the Switching Charge Case. We gave the examiner considerable information and just recently we have received word from the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, that we had won our case. I understand it is now up to the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission to put this ruling into effect. During the last legislative session, our committee again with other grain committees, appeared before the agriculture committee of the Assembly protesting the reduction in grain storage charges. We were successful in having this bill killed in that committee, although it had already passed the Senate with only five dissenting votes.

Mr. Green also expressed a desire for more frequent broadcasts of the grain markets, and stated quite a number of the members of his ass'n were interested in trade in 500 bus. lots of flax.

LEO KISSELBACH, Barnesville, of the recently organized Lake Region Grain Men's Ass'n, gave a resume of what his ass'n has been doing in its short life: Some of the arguments back of the organization of ass'n were: First, the country elevator manager today, in a large measure, has replaced the country banker as free adviser to his community; second: He is supposed to be informed and give advice on all the various government farm programs as well as crop rotation, soil chemistry, feed rations for poultry and livestock, and a multitude of other activities and projects. For this reason it was urged that we pool our knowledge and experiences as grain buyers thru the medium of monthly meetings. It was also argued that we could profit by these contacts, and that a better feeling would result among competitors. We have held meetings at Rothsay, Fergus Falls, Doran, Pelican Rapids and Barnesville. Each was well attended, and we believe we accomplished a great deal. We are sure these monthly meetings will prove of great value to all. We believe we have been well repaid for

our efforts, and that we have profited educationally and socially. We have received valuable business tips from one another, and above all we have learned to know our competitors, and found that they are really good fellows. Our members represent farmers, independent and line elevators. The officers of our ass'n, with myself as pres., are: Joe Salom, Fox Home, vice-pres.; Clarence Hultquist, New York Mills, sec'y and Mansfield Smith, Doran, treas.

J. W. EVANS, Montevideo, representing the Western Grain Men's Ass'n, an ass'n which has long been active, reported on its functions during the year.

The heads of the different departments of the sec'y's office of the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n gave reports of their departments: F. S. Betz, educational department; Lloyd Nelson, insurance; Sam Morrison, auditing. R. L. Heflin and Frank Martin, explained the different forms of insurance which are available

Tuesday Afternoon Session

to the members of the ass'n.

E. H. SEXAUER, Brookings, S. D., pres. Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, in his address, published elsewhere in this number, urged all grain trade ass'ns and members of the grain trade to work in closer harmony and as a unit.

E. E. HOWLAND (AAA), St. Paul, Minn.—In his discussion of the wheat-corn loan program cited numerous facts which in his opinion justified the program. Some of the points he brot out were: In the past farmers have produced more than the market could absorb. If the farmer has a fair income above his cost of production he can pay taxes, buy modern farm machinery, automobiles, etc. However, if he follows the former plan and plants every available acre he will produce a surplus crop which has always had a tendency to reduce the price he obtains for that crop, reduces his income and the cycle affecting others is on its way. Take for instance 1929, if in that year the farmer produced all the corn he wanted to, we would have had 8 or 9 million acres surplus. He would have had no market for it and it would have encouraged increased production of live stock, which he would have had to sell at losing prices. For years farmers had the idea they could grow crops on the same land indefinitely. Providence places something in the soil which makes it grow things, but when it is over used it, too, wears out and yields but little. If we are to continue to feed the people

of the country our soil must not be depleted. The loan program by reducing the crop gives this land a chance to revitalize itself. The ever normal granary which has been established builds up a surplus in years of plenty to take care of the years of drouth and short crops. Participation in the program is not compulsory.

The AAA has been criticized for storing corn in these steel bins, but we did not feel there was enough storage available in country elevators, and we did not want to ship it to terminals, but preferred to keep it in the districts in which it originated for future distribution in that section if and when it was needed. Mr. Howland explained the warehouse agreement, and stated that if the corn loan had not been established corn would now be selling for 20c. He asked that a comparison be made between corn and hog prices now and before the loan program was established. He praised the cooperation of the established grain trade saying it played an important part in the success of the program.

J. R. QUAME, Pelican Rapids: Our local agent has advised me that sealed wheat and rye must be paid for before the seal can be broken and the grain delivered to the elevator for sale to pay off the loan.

MR. HOWLAND: The farmer retains ownership of this grain, and he can break the seal and sell the grain, but buyer must pay the entire indebtedness against this grain before the farmer is paid anything.

WALTER GREEN: If corn gets out of condition who is responsible if the county man is advised, and after an inspection is made and the corn is found to be in worse condition than originally expected?

MR. HOWLAND: If you reported the grain was not in the best condition you have fulfilled your duty, but if it is found to be in real bad condition, say to low sample grade, the elevator is held responsible. I would advise that during April, May and June that a close watch be kept over the grain.

JOHN BAUMAN, Jasper: Who is responsible when spoilage is found in the bottom of a government steel bin located on elevator property?

MR. HOWLAND: Altho the elevator filled the bins, it is not responsible for the condition of the bin's contents. We would appreciate it if elevator men having steel bins on their property would advise us when they know the contents are showing signs of spoilage. After the frost is gone, we will ask for a re-inspection. It is interesting to note that 90% of the corn in these bins graded No. 1 when placed in the bins.

IMMEDIATELY following the regular business session of the ass'n the annual meeting of

Officers Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota



H. A. Frederickson, Windom, vice-pres.; J. E. Brin, Stewartville, treas.; Oscar A. Olson, Truman, pres.; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, sec'y.

the Twenty-Five Year Club was held. New officers elected are: J. H. Lewis, pres.; G. S Skeim, Litchfield, sec'y-treas.; Theo. Frederickson, Murdock, lecturer. Others comprising the executive committee are A. M. Smith, Litchfield, and E. A. Lang, Appleton. Retiring pres., John Wisdorf, Fulda, gave a short talk on the aspirations of the club and urged those present obtain more members. F. S. Betz suggested that a picnic be held in the summer time.

Tuesday Evening Session

THEO. FREDRICKSON, Murdock, was in charge of meeting of officers and directors of farmers elevator companies.

JOHN LEWIS in a review of some of the organizations that have been set up for the marketing of grain, starting with the ill-fated He warned of the activities of Farm Board. the Farmers Union, and the spending of the farmers money for the upkeep of a set up which would eventually take over the elevators and make the elevator operator nothing more than a vassal of the racketeers.

MR. KEMPER of the St. Paul Bank for Co-operatives gave a brief resume of the funcof the bank, stating the banks were not established alone for the purpose of financing co-operatives but to help them to get on a sound

DIRECTORS BREAKFAST

This meeting was attended by 117 directors of farmers' elevators. J. W. Evans presided.

L. L. ULLYOT, St. Paul Bank for Co-operatives gave a very instructive talk on the duties of directors and the necessity for and value of an efficient audit. In the course of his address he said: Directors must realize the importance of their position. Hiring a competent manager does not shift the directors' responsibility. The directors should establish a policy and see that the manager carries it out. Failures occur because of a poor policy or no policy at all. Directors should be familiar with the operation of the business and know when things are going wrong.

MANAGERS BREAKFAST

This get-together meeting of the managers attending the convention is another effort of Sec'y Nelson to bring these men together for the discussion of their common problems, and to foster closer relationship between competi-

MR. LEWIS repeated his suggestion that serious thought be given to those organizations, existing on taxpayers' money, and which will eventually wreck the present efficient grain mar-

keting system.

Discussion was given on the rates being charged for storage. Some advocated asking for an increase in the storage rate for flax.

HARRY SAUMER, Canby: I think we are making a mistake by asking for an increased storage rate on flax. If we get it we will get a reduction on other grains. I believe it would be best to let it stand as it is.

WALTER GREEN: I would suggest that we make an effort to induce the Chamber of Commerce to allow us to trade in 500 bus. lots of flax. I will say the chamber does not think favorably on this as 500 bus. does not make a car load. It is my opinion that 90% of the elevators handling flax would favor it.

H. HOMME, Kirkhoven: I think we should bend every effort to get more frequent radio broadcasts of the market. I favor the trading in of 500 bus. lots of flax.

Wednesday Morning Session

VICE-PRES. H. A. FREDERICKSON, Windom, was in the chair for this session which heard the heads of two state departments which come in closest contact with the grain trade.

CHARLES MUNN, chairman Minnesota R. Whee Commission, in his discourse on the ulmer Bill (H. R. 6958) now pending before he national congress said: This Bill in itself is just another step in centralization of government that is so apparent in these times. discussing the merits of the Fulmer Bill, let me first point out that the State of Minnesota with its warehouse laws is able to do everything for the trade and the farmers that is provided in the Fulmer Bill and possibly more. This Bill will merely be a duplication of existing services and costs. It has provisions that grant all the arbitrary powers of a dictator to the Secretary of Agriculture. He may set fees, establish grades, and control products, where under the existing Federal Warehouse Act he only has control of the warehouse itself. If this law becomes effective, the various war house-men and elevator men will be obliged to deal with burocrats from Washington who have little or no sympathy with their business.

Last fall thru the efforts of Scott S. Bateman, Pres. of the Nat'l Ass'n of State Whse. Depts., a group met in Minneapolis representing a number of western states which had become alarmed at the introduction of this Bill. committee was formed for the purpose of op-

posing the bill.

In January the committee on appropriations in Congress discussed the Agricultural Dept. appropriation that had to do with the financing of federal warehousing. We find that they of federal warehousing. We find that they used for the year 1939, \$384,000 in administering the affairs of some 1,200 warehouses that under the existing federal warehouse This year they ask for an added \$50,000. How-Mr. Bateman, representing our commitopposed this measure. Unfortunately, we failed in our attempt.

Of course, this does not mean in itself that the amendment to the warehouse act, the so-called Fulmer Bill, will eventually pass, because since our meeting last fall, a number of other states have joined in the opposition. Every state in the central northwest, including Wisconsin, is now in the fight, and we believe more will

Mr. Munn then explained the Fulmer Bill section by section, pointing out just why it is not necessary and how it would conflict with exist-

ing state laws.

ERLING HANSON, Supt. Weights and Measure Dept., in his talk on The Country Elevator Scale, said: We have found it necessary to reject for repairs 60% of the scales that are tested. This condition cannot be attributed to any single factor. First and forement the leak of person facilities of the depart. most, the lack of proper facilities of the department to inspect these oftener than once in four years; secondly, the circumstance that during the last 25 years the loads that are required to be weighed have increased in direct proportion to the change from wagons to trucks. the damage that is caused from the overloading of wagon scales with large motor truck loads, many times beyond the capacity of the beam.

Thirdly, operators of these scales do not know whether their scales are correct and lacking frequent inspection and supervision, are inclined to be careless. Scales, to weigh correctly, must be kept clean. Dirt, dust, grain, etc., accumulates around the scale and in the scale pit. Sometimes this accumulation is so great that the dirt comes in contact with the lever system causing great errors. Not only lever system causing great errors. Not only will this dirt cause the levers to multiply incorrectly, but dust settles in the bearings and causes the scale to bind. Such condition could be easily remedied by periodic cleaning of the scale pit and the scale parts-at least once a When the grain movement is greatest, in the fall, this should be done at least once a week. Most elevators have an air lift for the dump and connections could be obtained, this dirt thus being blown out very easily. Scales now in service were built to weigh wagons and cannot correctly weigh heavy truck loads. Even tho the beam capacity is large enough to register the total weight of the truck the working parts and foundation will not properly support the truck load. Wagon scales were built to hold on each end of the scale one-half of the load whereas in a truck the load over the rear wheels weighs as much as 90% of the entire truck load. Such a fact should have been brot to light before heavy truck loads became so general, but such inaccuracies were only recently brot to light due to the modernization of testing units. Poor installations and foundations cause many scales to weigh inaccurately. If the scale does not have a solid foundation that will allow the scale to retain its position the levers will get out of level and cause great errors.

Wooden weight bridges, or scale deck supports, also cause many errors. This is especially true on scales that have been lengthened to accommodate long trucks. To lengthen a scale without lengthening and strengthening the levers is indeed a bad practice, as when the application of the load is concentrated more heavily over the overhand of the load bearings such as the rear wheels of the truck the scale cannot possibly weigh correctly. Not only does this overloading of a scale cause weight to be incorrect when it is in position on the scales, but as the load is run on the scale, when too light will be raised out of position on one end, causing the scale levers to change their multiple. Many of these conditions might cause the scale to weigh fairly accurate at one time and at another to be grossly in error. A scale that is of sufficient capacity and strength when it is properly installed and properly maintained will last a lifetime in an elevator and will weigh correctly year after year.

Conditions must be remedied. Means must be provided for frequent and periodic inspection of scales. And the scales must be given more attention by the owners. It is difficult to understand, but it is nevertheless true that elevator owners will modernize their elevators to make it easier to handle the grain. The most important thing is, proper and adequate scales,

properly maintained.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

RALPH CRIM, University Farms, discussing the growing of soybeans in Minnesota said there was a noticeable shift from other grains to soybeans, as soybeans grow very readily in Minnesota especially in the corn producing sec-The Minnesota Manchu and Wisconsin To. 3 have proved to be the best for this state. Illinois and Îndiana Manchus are a week to ten days later. Processors prefer a yellow bean.

FRANK HIGGINS, Minneapolis, in his address on How the Futures Market Serves Country Elevators, explained in great detail the working of the futures market. This very informative address is published elsewhere in

Thursday Morning Session

This, the managers session, was presided over by H. W. Weschler, Nassau.

DR. E. F. KOLLER, University Farms, explained at great length the legal requirements of cooperative elevators,

DR. A. J. PACINI, Minneapolis, in his usual forcible and capable manner gave a talk on New Developments in Feeds and Feeding, excerpts from which are published elsewhere in

THE BUSINESS SESSION

H. A. FREDERICKSON, read the resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolutions Adopted

Land Grant Freight Rates

RESOLVED that the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota join with other organizations in urging the repeal of land grant freight rates on the ground that they are antiquated and unjustified and result in discriminatory conditions which are harmful to producers whose grain is not eligible to shipment under land grant rates.

Disapprove Amendment U. S. Warehousing Act

RESOLVED that the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota disapproves the adoption of the amendment proposed in H. R. 6958 and respectfully urges all members of Congress from the State of Minnesota to work and vote for the defeat of this amendment.

Oppose Replacement of Commission Merchants

WHEREAS, we believe that agriculture will [Concluded on page 172]

The GRAIN JOURNAL

From Abroad

Australia's wheat crop is estimated the highest since 1933, 204,000,000 bus.

Mexico's wheat crop is reported by its sec'y of agriculture as 402,000 tons, the largest in

Turkey will double its grain storage capacity in elevators. A group of grain elevators with a capacity totaling 17,000 tons will be constructed at Zile, Kutahya, Aksehir, Balikesir, Denizli, Adapazar and Ciftlik.

Rumania sold during the last half of 1939 666,650 metric tons of wheat, against 778,880 tons during the like period of 1938. Of the six months' sales of 1939 370,665 tons went to Germany, and 150,000 tons to the United King-

Three large consignments of wheat have been booked from Argentina to Houston, Tex., to be milled in bond and exported to Europe, the high freight rates from Argentine direct to Europe making the roundabout movement pos-

Canada has forbidden the export of wheat and other material to countries adjacent to Germany except by license, thus blocking delivery of about 1,250,000 bushels bought by Soviet Russia. Later the Soviet bought a large quantity of U. S. Pacific Coast wheat.

While ocean freight rates from Argentina to the United States have shown no decided change during the last few weeks (remaining between \$6.50 and \$7.00 per long ton), evidence is beginning to accumulate that freights will be scarcer and higher in the near future. A number of Scandinavian vessels, which have regularly been on the River Plate, U. S. A. run, have been ordered home. Furthermore, rates of \$23 a ton from South America to Europe have recently been registered. These rates will look tempting to steamship owners in spite the dangers involved .- Archer-Daniels-Mid-

Motor Truck Scales for **Every Use**

Three complete lines of motor truck scales, comprising 128 different styles with weighing capacities up to 70,000 pounds, are announced by the Toledo Scale Co. for 1940. Although motor truck scales have been manufactured by this company for many years, this marks the first extension of the line to cover every demand in this growing field.

The three lines are: (1) Toledo—A.R.E.A. scales, engineered to the rigid specifications sponsored by the American Railway Engineers Assn, forty regular styles, capacity to 70,000 pounds. (2) "Truckmasters"—designed for installation where usage is less severe, 48 styles, capacities up to 65,000 lbs. (3) "Truckweigh," beam-type commercial scales, 40 styles, capacities up to 61,000 lbs.

Models will cover a full range of lever sizes, for platforms up to 40 feet by 10 feet. They will also offer a complete selection of weightindicating methods, automatic dial, beam, type-registering beam, beam indicator, and printweigh ticket-printer.

The Toledo Company will handle each installation completely, from factory to user, without the customary necessity of dealing through local or independent distributors. Engineering and service facilities of this company are on a thoroughly national basis. For many years, a large proportion of its business has been in industrial and factory installations.

Much attention has been given to truck scales of recent years by such groups as the A.R.E.A. and the National Bureau of Standards. The testing done on over 1,500 scales by the Bureau resulted in publication of a report, and a leaflet on the installation and maintenance of such scales. Reprints of these documents are featured as part of the material being supplied to its national field force.

Mines or torpedoes sank 18 freighters, containing 110,000 tons of Argentine cereals, during the first four months of the war.

The Norwegian government, which coutrols the grain business as a state monopoly lost 7,850 tons of Argentine wheat by the sinking of the Sangstad Feb. 18 in the North Sea.

A Closer Relationship

(Continued from page 149)

men of the trade and government officials. That office has rendered a splendid service and now has wider trade support than any such work has ever had in the past. I am convinced, however, that our office and work would have been doubly effective if authorized leaders of the cooperative marketing groups, like your own, could have joined in this work. If the cooperatives and the private trade could unite in action upon such subjects where complete agreement is now apparent, our joint statement on such matters of common interest as storage and handling charges, steel bin policies, and similar matters, would carry great weight with our federal agency officials and with members of Congress.

SOME SERIOUS MISTAKES have been made which have resulted in losses to all, including producers, when changes in policies or regulations have been made by federal agency officials without careful discussion with men in the trade. You have resented, as we have resented, the fact that last year the government agencies offered country elevators a contract on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. Now, as a result of that arbitrary action, our National Ass'n has a country elevator committee, prepared to challenge arbitrary decisions and also prepared to consult and confer with government officials on practical methods.

I believe if there had been such a committee last year, including representatives of your cooperative elevators, some of the worst features of that arbitrary contract could have been avoided. It is significant that some government men now concede that the action last year was arbitrary and unwise. There is now a new storage contract in the making and there is more reason than ever before for a closer relationship among all elevator groups, especially since the government now shows an inclination to confer with elevator operators.

We have been disturbed by steel bin storage for corn. Washington people apparently overlooked the fact that while 86 per cent of the corn is consumed on farms, there are many farms in many counties which always produce a surplus crop of corn and where there is no valid excuse for establishing reserves and certainly not in excess of the current year's surplus now being sealed on farms. In some places where huge supplies are now stored in these bins, there has been an unbroken record for many years of surplus shipments from the county. A little study would have indicated that corn from those counties invariably flows in certain directions toward normally deficit areas, and that country, terminal, and sub-terminal elevators long ago were constructed to handle this necessary and normal line movement, thus constituting an ever-normal granary service. We still believe that such groups as your Minnesota organization, working in closer relationship with us, can prevent repetition of some of these disastrous government steps toward confusion and regimentation.

It is apparent that we need trade unity as evidence accumulates of government discrimination against the country elevator trade. For example, a recent announcement has been made that loans cannot be renewed on wheat in elevator storage but may be renewed on wheat in farm storage. Now this constitutes discrimination not only against country elevators but also against farmers who do not have a granary that meets the government storage requirements. In other words it withholds the privilege of renewing loans on wheat from the less fortunate producer which his more fortunate or wealthier neighbor may enjoy. This is a disfortunate or

crimination which is unjust and merits a vigorous protest in which all should join.

I have made these suggestions for a closer working relationship between the private and the cooperative elevators, because I believe in the grain marketing service of which you and I are working members. I am not opposed to change if there is reason to believe that change is sound, and makes for improvement of the national economy. But I am opposed to change that violates known principles of economics, and follows the pattern of political necessity. This is intended to be a challenge to a closer working relationship to all engaged in the country elevator and general grain business.

Altho corn acreage was smallest in 41 years the 1939 crop was third largest in 10

Grain Storage Receipts

A written receipt is indispensible to grain dealers who store grain for farmers. This receipt records the amount, kind, and grade of grain, and sets forth terms of storage as follows:

Grain Storage Receipt book contains 75 originals of goldenrod bond paper, 75 duplicates of manila, 3 speets of carbon, and heavy, pearl-grey pressboard covers. Shipping weight, 1 lb. Order Form 15SR. Price 95c each, or 3 books for \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals 332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C-Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit. D-Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E-Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a twopage index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight \$2 lbs. Price of each book \$2.00, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A. 10
Form B. 10 Form C. 10 Form D and 10
Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

How Much Does It Cost to Handle Grain?

Harold Hedges, principal agricultural economist with the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., speaking before the annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, offered data on the costs of handling a bu. of grain thru a country elevator, compiled from the 1936-37 records of cooperative elevators in several grain surplus producing states.

Hedges pointed out several factors such as efficiency of working staff and equipment, volume of grain handled in relationship to the amount of grain grown tributary to an elevator, the kind of service extended to farmers, such as blending, cleaning, shelling, and the retailing of farm merchandise, have a tremendous effect on the costs of operating an elevator. In turn, an extension of service usually means additional profit thru charges for such service.

an extension of service usually means additional profit thru charges for such service.

Cost data presented by Mr. Hedges appears in Table 1 herewith. He pointed out that in Ohio, where costs mounted to 2.8c per buwhen interest on investment was included, elevators are all equipped with corn shellers, handle wheat and oats as well as corn, frequently perform additional services like clean-

ing, and blending.

Northwestern elevators, which have been suffering from drouth conditions for several years, show costs of 4.5c per bu. on a volume of 200,000 bus., said Hedges, attributing this high cost record to the fact that most of these elevators do a storage business, require a heavy investment in facilities, and depend upon storage services for a part of their income.

Pacific Northwest grain handling costs, not presented in the table, are high due to the fact that grain is commonly handled in sacks and stored in low cost flat warehouses. Grain is handled on a fee basis of 75c to \$1 per ton, which amounts to from 2½c to 3c per bu., and includes one month of free storage. Farmers do not have storage facilities. Storage is done at the shipping point, at rates of 10c to 13c per ton per month.

Hedges showed a tremendous variation in grain handling costs according to the volume handled by breaking down figures in northern Illinois and southern Illinois according to this factor. These data appear in Table 2.

Referring to variations in costs between elevators, Hedges said 3 McLean County, Ill., elevators, Hedges said 3 Mc

vators had average grain handling expense of 1.86c per bu., average grain income of 1.64c on a volume of 200,000 bus. or more annually; while 8 other elevators in the same territory and with the same volume, had average expense of 1.31c per bu., and average income of 2.71c per bu. Also indicative of the wide range in elevator operating expense, and the cost of extra service, was the record of elevators with volume of 300,000 bus. or more annually in northern Illinois, where 13 elevators had average expense of a fraction more than .8c per bu. and income of 1.7c per bu. when simply handling grain; 48 elevators had average expense of 1.39c and average income of 2.64c with an increase in service; 11 elevators had costs of 2.36c and income of 3.07c. Costs went up with increases in services rendered.

TABLE 1—AVERAGE GRAIN HANDLING COSTS

	of					
State	*Number o	Volume in bus.	Expense per bu.	Expense including interest	Income per bu,	Range of expense per bu,
Ohio	27	387,000	2.2c	2.8c	4.2c	1.2-5.30
No. III.	138	347,000	1.5	1.9	2.6	.6-1.6
So. Ill.	45	174,000	2.5	2.9	3.	.9-1.
N.W. Iowa			1.35	. 1.7	2.	
Other Iowa	a 18		2.	2.4	3.2	
S.E. Neb.	64	116,000	2.8	3.5	3.1	
Kansas	120	116,000	2.3	3.		
Oklahoma		115,000	2.5	3.2		

*Number of elevators in named territory from which averages shown were compiled.

TABLE 2—*COSTS IN RELATION TO VOLUME

Thousands of bus. handled	Income per bu. N. Ill.	Income per bu. S. Ill.	Expense per bu. N. Ill.	Expense per bu. S. Ill.
0- 99	3c	41/4 C	4c plus	41/4 C
100-199	2c plus	3½c	2c	3 c
200-299	3c	23/4 C	1%c	21/4 C
300-399	2½c	2½c	1½c	1½c
400-499	2½c	2½c	1¼c plus	1½c
500-599	2½ c plus		1 1/4 C	
600 or over	21/4 C		1c plus	

*Interest on investment and shrinkage are not included in these approximations. These factors will amount to ½c per bu.

The Bulgarian Grain Monopoly Administration has received exclusive right to purchase and export sunflower, rape, and cotton seed and raw or refined oils produced from them, and exclusive right to purchase the 1939 castor-bean crop in its entirety from both producers and merchants.



New Cribbed Annex and Pre-existing Plant of Farmers Elevator at Harlow, N. D.

Driveway Chatter

By TRAVELER

THE BABY CHICK season is under way. Many elevator operators, sensitive to the fact that demonstrations must lead sales to have an influence upon the farmers and the farm wives who buy baby chicks, have had batteries of baby chicks on comparative feeding tests in their offices and show rooms for several weeks.

Visual evidence is convincing. These demonstrations, from six to eight weeks ahead of the normal sale period for baby chicks, show the customer just what development to expect from given qualities of baby chicks, and chick starters and growers, under given conditions.

Leading feed manufacturers, anxious to promote the sale of the dependable feeds they produce, usually work closely with their retail outlets, cooperate in setting up these batteries of baby chicks, and are careful to see that the batteries carry advertising signs and material that leave no doubt in the customer's mind about what feeds are being consumed by the most progressive lot of chicks.

This sound practice, combined with the cheerful chirping that emanates naturally from a battery of healthy, active chicks, awakens interest and saves time and effort for the grain dealer in making sales of chicks and the feeds to grow them.

Prices as revised Feb. 5 by the cereals control board for the United Kingdom are, when not for animal feeding: Corn, Cinquantina, 93.04c a bu.; all other grades, 83.74c; barley, Canadian, 95.70c; Iraq, 78.95c; Australian, 86.13c; oats, Canadian, 71.78c; all other, 61.81c; Growers of oats could sell to licensed buyers only at a maximum price of 62.66c a bu. when the oats were for feeding purposes. Oats for milling may be sold for 74.05c until Feb. 29, after which date the price will be reduced to 68.26c. The standard price to producer for oats as fixed on Nov. 9 was 49c a bu.

Annex Added to Dakota Elevator

Having found it necessary to add more storage to handle the grain of its many patrons the prosperous Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator Co., at Harlow, 30 miles west of Devil's Lake, N. D., called on the Hogenson Construction Co., which had erected the elevator, to design and construct the neat looking annex shown in the engraving.

The 35,000 bus, storage in the annex gives the company a capacity of approximately 75,000 bus.

The annex is built on a reinforced concrete slab foundation with concrete walls supporting the crib portion. The annex was built 32'x30' on the ground and cribbed to a height of 53' from the foundation to the eaves with three feet additional cribbing in the center. It is divided into nine bins all of which are hoppered and spouted to the bottom conveyor which returns the grain to the elevator pit.

The walls of the building are covered with 26-gage galvanized corrugated elevator plates and the roofs are 26-gage galvanized pressed standing seam roofing.

The grain is conveyed from the elevator to the annex with the use of an 18" belt conveyor equipped with roller bearings thruout and driven by a geared motor totally enclosed and fan cooled. From the conveyor the grain is discharged into a circular distributor; thence thru 8", 16-gage steel spouting to the various bins. The roller conveyor is equipped with a 20" belt, otherwise identical to the conveyor.

A bin alarm system is provided to determine when each of the bins is full, with a panelboard and signal bell located at a convenient point on the elevator work floor.

The GRAIN BALERS JOURNAL

Oats Win Prominence Over Corn

By D. E. Western, agriculturist of the Quaker Oats Co.

"Grain Belt farmers have sealed their corn and fed their oats." The result is that on a pound per pound basis, oats will net grain belt farmers, at country elevators in various states from 14 to 18 cents a bushel more than corn, and from 5 to 13 cents a bushel more than corn even at the present government sealing price of 57 cents per bushel, adding nothing for the cost of sealing corn.

Apparently the feeding results have not been disappointing, since the demand for oats has steadily increased thruout the winter months even tho the market price on a bushel basis nearly equalled that of corn, and in some cases oats have sold at a higher price per bushel than corn at farm sales. In the face of all of this, farmers thruout the grain belt continue to buy and feed them regardless of the difference in

price between the two grains.

ACREAGE CURTAILED-In recent years there has been a curtailed acreage of oats due to the increased production of soybeans. It must be considered that this has made a relatively better demand for good quality oats from cereal millers and feed manufacturers, as well as from live stock feeders. Due to the fact that farmers now realize the feeding value of oats for poultry, hogs, and cattle, along with other outside demands, they are at present anxious to secure seed and will increase their acreage over that of former years, according to a recent over that of former years, according to a recent survey. This survey was conducted in ten of the leading oat producing states late in January, which indicated a very slight increase in a few states and up to a 20% increase in others. Should oat prices continue to rise as they are doing, no doubt the increase will be even larger than indicated in January.

Farmers everywhere are attempting to locate better seed and never varieties from which they

better seed and newer varieties from which they can get higher yields, this being the first sign of a revival coming to the trade in several years. In the development of newer varieties, state colleges have and will release some very excellent ones which should be available to farmers in the various states during the next few years, but, in the meantime, much could be accomplished if we would give the same attention to oats as we now give to the selection and growing of corn. We have seen what could be accomplished by the scientific selection and breeding of corn, and we are all convinced that a great deal can be done by proper selec-

tion and growing of oats.

'Just oats'' have been seeded "just any old y" year after year until several varieties, as well as barley, mustard, and other weed seeds, have gradually crept into the average oat bin. The uneven ripening in the field caused by mixed varieties, and also the high percentage of weed seeds in the grain, will result in low test weight and quality, which make the oats of little value for feed and even of less value for milling. Oats containing high percentages of bar-ley are not desirable for the millers, and in years when we have blighted barley, causing it to be bitter, there is no live stock except cattle that will eat it, and in that case high barley content oats become almost a total loss

CLEAN SEED-Most of these ills can be cured by a vigorous cleaning of the seed before it goes into the ground. Mustard and other weed seeds can be easily cleaned out but barley is an altogether different problem. To remove barley from oats, one will have to have either the seed run thru a separator or else try to get some barley-free seed. In seeding pure, clean oats, the result will be an amazingly high quality grain, both from a feeding and milling standpoint.

Most of us know that oats should be well covered in the field and harrowed until the ground is firm and in good condition, yet a large share of oats seeded each year is not

given this kind of a start. Stop and think of present prices of oats over corn and do not forget that oats would yield 80 to 100 bus. per acre if given the same care as corn.

Driveway Observations

By Traveler

"WE GRAIN DEALERS have brought extension of delivery service to farmers upon ourselves," according to Manager Cook of the Zionsville Grain Co., at Zionsville, Ind., purveyor of feeds and grains to feeders and poultrymen, and buyer of farm grains.

'Farmers used to be in a habit of bringing a little jag of grinding to the elevator in the family car, or in a trailer hooked on behind the family car. Then along came a day when one of our farm customers phoned in to say his wife was using his car that day, and would we oblige him by coming out and picking up a lit-

tle job of grinding that he wanted done.
"Of course we were willing to help out a good customer. The next week it happened again, and before we knew it we were giving farm customers a free pick-up and delivery

service, and now it is here to stay.

Fumigating Grain Shipments in Box Cars

Losses on grain, flour and other food products in transit, due to infestation with such insects as the confused flour beetle, flour moth, weevil and angoumois grain moth, can be prevented largely by fumigation of railroad box cars with hydrocyanic acid gas, according to entomologists and fumigation authorities.

While it long has been known that cyanide fumigation offers the most effectual control of pests in both empty and loaded box cars, it was not wholly satisfactory or safe before the development of a portable gas generator which permits the work to be done entirely from the

This generator is specifically designed for the production of hydrocyanic acid gas from du sodium cyanide. No pots or Pont "Cyanegg" other equipment is needed, as the generator is

a complete unit.

A Way to Unload Cobs Quickly

Tom Durbin, who runs the Rosston Grain Co., Goodrich Bros. Co.'s elevator at Rosston, Ind., has devised an excellent method of disposing of surplus cobs.

When used to fill wash-outs on nearby farms, the cobs help to conserve fertile land because as soon as they become wet and soggy they stick in the holes left by torrential rains, refusing to follow running water, and holding soil which would otherwsie be washed away.

To simplify the labor of unloading the cobs from his truck, Tom has a grain door, trimmed off a little at the edges so that it will lay loosely in the bottom of the truck box.

A strong rope is run thru a hole at one end of this grain door, and knotted so that it cannot slip out. The grain door is laid in the bottom

of the truck box with this rope at the back end, and the cobs are loaded on top of it.

At the wash-out to be filled a strong stake is driven into the ground. The rope attached to the grain door is beyond around this stellar. to the grain door is looped around this stake, the truck is put in low gear and driven for-Thus the grain door is slid out the back end of the truck box, carrying the cobs with it.

The cobs scatter as the grain door falls to the ground, so it is no problem to place the door back in the truck, ready for another unloading job.

The pied piper used a flute to attract rodents. Modern rat exterminators use baits of meat, fish, and cereals, loaded with red squill to make them deadly to rats, mice, and other rodents; harmless to humans, pets, poultry, and livestock.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather. \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 41/4x6% inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For he flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, $(74x6)_6$ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 128. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5¾ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. (English.) Price, \$20.60.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00. Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 64/x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO. 124.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold......bushels of.....at.... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at......on or before......" It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 51/2x81/2 inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

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332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, Improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARIZONA

Tucson, Ariz.—The Arizona Flour Mills has begun the manufacture of a new type dog food, Closs-E-Coat

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Arizona Flour Mills is building an addition west of the mill buildings, to be used for storage purposes. It is 60x120 ft. and has concrete block walls, with a composite roof. William Camou is the contractor.

ARKANSAS

Harrison, Ark.—The Myers Milling Co. is installing machinery for the manufacture of sweet dairy and horse feeds. The company has just completed a building to house its fleet of trucks and passenger cars.—J. H. G.

one passenger cars.—J. H. G.
Osceola, Ark.—The Cromer-Ohlendorf Corp.
has been organized, to manufacture and sell alfalfa meal and mixed feeds. Capitalization was \$25,000; incorporators are J. T. Cromer, R. H. Cromer, H. F. Ohlendorf and D. Ohlendorf. Dehydration equipment for processing alfalfa into meal has been delivered to the company.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Downey, Cal.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilike of Portland, Ore., are completing arrangements for the purchase of the Golden State Milling Co. here.

CANADA

Lindsay, Ont.—The Woods Milling Co.'s 100 bbl. flour mill was destroyed by fire Feb. 12.

London, Ont.—The 600-bbl. mill of Thomas Dexter & Son, idle recently, is being dismantled.

Humberstone, Ont.—Bids are being taken for letting of the contract to construct the 1,500,-000-bu, elevator for the Robin Hood Flour Mills, Ltd., subsidiary of International Milling Co.

Winnipeg, Man.—Trading on the floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was suspended at 12, noon, Feb. 12, one hour and fifteen minutes earlier than the regular closing time, out of respect to the memory of his late excellency. Lord Tweedsmuir, governor-general of Canada. George S. Mathieson, president of the Exchange, read a resolution of condolence passed by the council of the exchange and forwarded to Lady Tweedsmuir.

Fort William, Ont.—N. M. Paterson, a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and prominent in Canadian grain trade and other business circles, was among the six men honored by appointment to the Canadian senate recently. Senator Paterson is head of the grain firm of N. M. Paterson & Co., which controls over 100 country elevators in western Canada and a 4,000,000-bu. terminal elevator here. He also is president of the Paterson Steamships, Ltd.

ILLINOIS

Woodhull, Ill.—The Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co. will raise its cupola.

Richmond, Ill.—The Richmond Mill is again in full operation after the fire that damaged the plant a few weeks ago.

Spencer, III.—The New Lennox Grain Co., managed by Ezra Marti, has built a new frame, iron-clad hay warehouse.

Bloomington, Ill.—Mac Convis, formerly with Herbert J. Moore & Co., is now associated with the Baldwin Grain Co. here.

Hillsdale, III.—John Hungerford and Donald Livingston have replaced Ray Saddoris and Mert Siperley as employes at the Hillsdale Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Urbana, Ill.—J. W. Reardon, former grain dealer, died of suffocation in a fire on Feb. 11 that destroyed an old barn where he had made his home for several years.

Decatur, Ill.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons are taking bids for the 1,000,000-bu. addition to be built as a part of the company's expansion program previously announced in the Journals.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—Fred Coerver has been appointed manager at the Rocher mill, a branch elevator of the H. C. Cole Milling Co. of Chester, succeeding his father in the office at the mill.

Urbana, Ill.—John R. Reichard, pioneer grain and coal dealer, died Feb. 8, following a paralytic stroke suffered Feb. 7. His son, W. W. Reichard, took over the business when his father retired 15 years ago.

St. Francisville, Ill.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., located in the business section, the night of Feb. 15. The loss was estimatd at \$10,000, partially covered by insurance.—W. B. C.

Utica, Ill.—The Illinois Valley Grain Co. is erecting a coal shed, 100 x 12 ft., which replaces a smaller building that was taken down to make room for the new structure. Adolph Jesse is manager of the elevator.

Altona, Ill.—Altona Co-operative Grain Co., R. E. Lyon, manager, has changed its power from single phase to standard three-phase, installing self-ventilated motors on improved head drives on each of its two legs.

Ladd, Ill.—The Ladd Elvtr. Co. at its annual meeting reported a gain of nearly \$70,000 in the gross amount of grain purchased over last year. After all operating expenses were deducted the company showed a good profit.

Alton, Ill.—John R. Runzie, 80, retired grain merchant, died at St. Joseph's Hospital Feb. 17 where he had been a patient since Feb. 1. Mr. Runzie founded the Runzie Feed Co., now owned and operated by his nephews, John and Joseph Churdio.

Tremont, Ill. — The Tremont Co-operative Grain Co. has completed installation of a screw conveyor under the 6-bin cribbed and iron-clad 26,000-bu, annex to its elevator which was built last fall and filled with C.C.C. corn. Ben Carius is manager of the elevator.

Clney, Ill.—The Purina Feed store formerly owned by W. H. Laughton, has been purchased by Glenn Saunderland, hatchery man of Newton, Ill., and formerly a member of the Illinois state legislature. Mr. Laughton sold the business because of ill health. The new owner has plans to enlarge the business.—W. B. C.

Long Point, Ill.—The Rittenhouse Grain Co. work house and its contents were destroyed by fire Feb. 5. Oil and gas in the building caused the fire to burn so rapidly it was impossible to do more than prevent spread of the flames to other buildings. The fire is believed to have been started by a discarded match or cigarette.

Peoria, Ill.—The injunction suit brot against Tazewell County officials by the East Peoria Elvtr. Co. seeking to prevent the extending of taxes on \$120,000 in grain which was stored in the elevator at East Peoria and to prevent collection of the tax, was sent to Tazewell County master-in-chancery Feb. 15 for a decision.

Five Point (Sycamore p.o.), Ill.—F. W. Hagen and DeWitt Purvines, Pleasant Plains, of the Five Point Grain Co., filed suit in circuit court Feb. 7 to recover \$3.400 from the Hartford Fire Ins. Co. It is alleged the insurance firm has not paid them fire insurance held on an elevator they owned here which was destroyed by fire Oct. 4.

Stonington, III.—The annual statement of the Stonington Co-operative Grain Co., as of Dec. 31, shows that under the successful management of Irvin Larrick, the co-operative purchased during the year 196,078 bus. of corn, 5,996 bus. of oats, 90,412 bus. of wheat, and 271,343 bus. of soybeans; sold \$397,080.52 worth of grain and merchandise, and made a net profit of \$10,866.50.

Magnolia, Ill.—D. G. Judd, operator of the elevator bearing his name and well known thruout the community, is improving steadily following a major operation which was performed recently at St. Mary's Hospital, Streator.

Springfield, Ill.—Fire destroyed the soybean mill, elevator and two warehouses of the Illinois Soy Products Co. Feb. 14, in a spectacular fire that started in the cupola of the elevator. A 1,000-gallon oil tank in the basement exploded, spreading flaming oil thru much of the 68,000 bus. of soybeans in the elevator and warehouses. I. D. Sinaiko, company president, said the plant will be rebuilt at once.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. announced the largest earnings since 1929 when A. E. Staley, chairman of the board, in his annual report showed a net profit of \$1,681,352 compared with \$1,131,223 in 1938. In 1929 the net income was \$2,104,930. The company manufactures soybean and corn products, with its main plant here. Chairman Staley said the 1939 increase in earnings was a result of an enlarged volume of production.

Nokomis, Ill.—The Nokomis Equity Elvtr. Co. experienced one of the best years in the history of the organization the last year. A profit of \$7,482.02 was shown and sales for 1939 exceeded those of the preceding year more than \$10,000. During the past year the elevator purchased a total of 244,227 bus. of grain as compared to 215,607 in 1938 according to the report of its manager, Roy N. Phillips, at the company's annual meeting held early this month.

Chenoa, Ill.—The Chenoa Milling Co., owned and operated by Ray H. Morris, has its new plant in operation, construction of which was started in November. The mill, located along the T., P. & W. Railroad right-of-way, is 30 x 32 ft. in size and 46 ft. high. The office and warehouse portion of the building measure 50 x 20 ft., 10 ft. high; there is a basement under the entire structure and concrete floors thruout. The warehouse will be used for storage of feeds. A new diesel engine has been installed to furnish power to operate the grinder. An oats huller and sheller, both operated by electric motors, are included in the equipment, as are also a molasses mixer and corn cracker, and a grain cleaner is to be installed. The bins, located on the second floor, have a 1,500 bu. capacity. Mr. Morris plans to inaugurate later a trucking service for bringing in and delivering grain from the farm for custom grinding. The produce branch of the business has been taken over by Mr. Morris' son, Virgil, who is operating from the company's old location on Owsley St.

CHICAGO NOTES

Albert Schwill & Co., maltsters, are building a 500,000-bu. grain elevator.

Edward W. Hellwig of New York, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1936, died Feb. 19.

An advance of \$150 was reported in price of membership certificates on the Board of Trade, Feb. 12, with transfers at \$1,650. Posted offers of membership were at \$1,650, and highest bid, \$1,400.

Walter M. Barringer, 67, a member of the Board of Trade since 1896, died Feb. 19 in Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Barringer, who had been ill for some time, contracted influenza at the Mardi Gras in New Orleans.

Elmer C. Kimball, wheat broker on the Board of Trade, was expelled from membership Feb. 20, effective Feb. 23. He is said to have been accused of irregularities in trading operations. He joined the exchange in 1918.

L. Harry Freeman, 71, a member of the Board of Trade since 1894, died Feb. 19 in New York. Mr. Freeman entered the local exchange with the old firm of Boyd, Lunham & Co., and later became a partner in the grain house of Rumsey & Co. He had resided in New York for the last nine years.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

The motion of Soma Peto, Kansas City grain dealer, for a new trial on the suit in which he asked \$10,000 damages from Thos. M. Howell, Chicago grain trader, charging he had suffered losses as a result of an alleged corner of the corn market by Howell in July, 1931, was denied Feb. 21 by Federal Judge Igoe. A jury in Igoe's court recently held that Howell was not responsible for the losses. It was the fourth time the suit had been brot up in a federal court.

INDIANA

Noblesville, Ind.—Lionel Brown, head chemist for the Noblesville Milling Co., died Feb. 2 in a local hospital.

Versailles, Ind.—Versailles Feed Co., owned by Elmer and Walter Bailey, recently installed a new feed mixer.

Crown Point, Ind.—William Steeb has been appointed manager of the Stambaugh Feed & Supply Co. store.

Grabill, Ind.—Grabill Grain & Mill Co. installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Sanborn, Ind.—The Sanborn Elevator is reported to be in operation now under the management of E. R. Campbell.

Rockfield, Ind.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has completed an addition to the office; the new unit is 16x24 ft. in size.—A. E. L.

Attica, Ind.—Clarence Rudolph Bevers, 49, employed for the past 12 years in the Nixon & VanDeventer elevator, died Feb. 4.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Ben H. Focht, Allied Mills, Inc., salesman in Northwestern Ohio for the last year and a half, has been promoted assistant district sales manager for this company at Fort Wayne.

Sullivan, Ind.—Edward M. Kerlin, 69, principal owner of the Kerlin Mill & Grain Elvtr. Co., died recently. He was interested in several of the largest business enterprises of Sullivan.—W. B. C.

Birdseye, Ind.—The Birdseye flour mill was destroyed by fire Feb. 14, which, in the opinion of A. H. Abell, owner, was caused by a defective flue. The loss is covered partially by insurance.—W. B. C.

Greenville, Ind.—The Greenville Milling Co., John Loibl, owner, recently built a warehouse. The hammermill has been moved from the mill building to the feed room and a new one-ton mixer has been installed.

Moran, Ind.—James Stephenson will rebuild the local elevator, destroyed by fire some time ago. Construction is planned to start in March. Mr. Stephenson owns and operates elevators under his name at Rossville and Sedalia.

Mentone, Ind.—The Northern Indiana Co-op. Ass'n has erected a cob handling unit adjacent to the elevator. This cob building is equipped with a hammer mill which will be used to grind the cobs for baby chick litter.—A. E. L.

Templeton, Ind.—Walter Johnson is managing the grain business and elevator of the McConnell Grain Co. following the recent death of J. W. McConnell, until all contracts are completed, ready for settlement of the deceased's

New Augusta, Ind.—Bravery of Roy (Dave) Miller, employe of the New Augusta Grain & Supply Co., saved a colored woman and three children from death in their burning home recently. When Miller arrived at the house with a delivery of feed, his attention was attracted to the crackle of flames. Investigating, he found the house afire, its inmates unaware of their danger. Rushing inside, he led the woman and three children to safety and then re-entered the blazing structure again, in search of a fourth child, a five year old boy. Unable to find him in the room where he was supposed to be, he was forced by the flames to give up further search. Searchers later found the child, burned to death, in a room adjoining the one Miller entered.

MOISTURE TESTERS Tag Heppenstall Moisture Meters

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HARRY B. OLSON CHICAGO, ILL.

IOW A

Fontanelle, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. reported a total of \$111,448.49 sales during the past year with a net profit of \$4,699.49.—L. A. G.

Elkader, Ia.—E. C. Bandow, manager of the Elkader Co-operative Co., announces that sales reports show an increase of \$20,000 over 1938.—

Lynnville, Ia.—H. P. Jay was elected president of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting, and Chas. E. Russell, manager.—Art Torkelson.

Carroll, Ia.—L. D. Chambers was refained as manager of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. The Company declared a 4 per cent dividend.—L. A. G.

Monona, Ia.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Co-operative Commission it was voted to reduce the number of directors from 13 to seven.—L. A. G_{\star}

Burt, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., managed by Lorence Gordner, has installed a new vertical feed mixer and is manufacturing its own feeds for local distribution.

Hubbard, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting and elected a board of directors. Nice increase in business was reported by Pres. Carl Kulow.—L. A. G.

Sully, Ia.—The Co-operative Exchange & Creamery recently held its annual meeting. H. B. Van Roekel was re-elected president; Chas. Roten, sec'y.—A. G. T.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Work has started on the remodeling of the freight depot owned by the Illinois Central Railroad and leased by the Russel-Miller Milling Co.—A. G. T.

Pocahontas, Ia.—Edward Monaghan has been named manager of the local Quaker Oats elevator succeeding Roy Horton who has been appointed auditor for the company.

Greenfield, Ia.—T. A. Robinson was reelected president of the Farmers Co-operative Co. at its annual meeting. Gross business for the year was \$649,512.80.—L. A. G.

Baxter, Ia.—Benjamin Deppe recently was elected president of the Baxter Grain & Coal Co. at the annual meeting. Paul Waddle was retained as manager.—Art Torkelson.

Nevada, Ia.—C. L. Gifford, manager of the general office of the Clark Brown Grain Co., was confined to his home for several days recently because of an attack of influenza.

Newell, Ia.—Frank O. Hocum, who formerly owned and operated an elevator here, will seek re-election this year to the State Assembly as Buena Vista County representative.—A. G. T.

Malcom, Ia.—H. B. Booknau celebrated his 24th year as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. A patronage fund of \$8,360 was distributed in addition to the 10 per cent dividend.—L. A. G.

Onawa, Ia.—John Witt. former operator of the Potter (Neb.) Milling Co., is manager of the Northwestern Milling Co., Inc., plant, which expects to begin operations within a few days.

Des Moines, Ia.—George Boyd is now with the Des Moines Oat Products Co. as grain buyer and office manager. He was formerly associated with George Christensen at Fort Dodge.

Spencer, Ia.—Hugh Sharp, 52, for the last 30 years representative of a Chicago grain firm here and before that engaged in the grain business at Shenandoah, died Feb. 21 of a heart attack.

Dumont, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co, recently moved the feed mixer to a position near the grinder; partitions were moved and other changes made to accommodate employes and patrons.

Leon, Ia.—Earl Tinsley, operator of the Prentis hatchery, has installed feed mixing machinery in the building that was remodeled for the new mill. and will sell poultry and stock feed under his own brand.

Kiron, Ia.—Members of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. elected officers and declared a dividend of 5c per share at the annual meeting. B. E. Bruemmer was named manager and Charles Sjogren, assistant.—L. A. G.

Des Moines, Ia.—Jack Westerfield, enterprising field representative of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co., has been down in bed with the "flu," but is expected to be able to attend the annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, which he serves as field

Farragut, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently extended its charter another 20 years by a vote of the stockholders. The company organized in 1917 but on Jan. 1, 1920, started operating under the Co-operative Law.—A. G. T.

Lost Nation, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. at its regular session Feb. 1 adopted a resolution limiting credit accounts to 30 days, charging 7 per cent interest on accounts running over 30 days and suspending further credit until they are paid.

Tama, Ia.—Mrs. Charlotte Ellen Beale passed away Feb. 18. She was the widow of Newton S. Beale who preceded her in death in 1931, and who had operated a grain business in Tama for many years. A son, Robt. Beale, is now operating the business.—A. G. T.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Tommy Tucker Cereal Co., Inc., has been organized, with capital stock, \$10,000, to engage in the manufacture and sale of cereals, grains, derivations, food products manufactured from grain or cereals and products of similar nature. Incorporators were R. D. Savage and L. R. McFarline.

Rockwell City, Ia.—E. R. Sellstrom, owner and operator of the Farmers Feed Mill, entertained a group of farmers and their families at Wilson's Hall the evening of Feb. 9. An illustrated lecture on farm feeding was given by William Rickey, representative of the Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, and lunch was served later.

Hawarden, Ia.—The Northwest Iowa Seed Co., G. Keizer, pres., has leased the old Hawarden Mill and will operate it only as a feed mixing plant in connection with its seed business. The company was crowded for room at the seed house. Henceforth its egg mashes, chick starter, pig meal and hog supplement will be made at the mill where Nick Velgersdyk is in charge.

Garner, Ia.—A record in the lumber department of the Farmers Co-op. Soc'y was made in 1939 when a total business of \$107,000 was transacted in that division. A 5 per cent patronage dividend and a 6 per cent stock dividend were declared. Fred Steiff, who is manager of the company, was re-elected president for the 22nd year.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sheldon, Ia.—Dividends of 1c a bu. on grain delivered and 6 or 7 per cent declared dividend on merchandise bought which will be given in participation certificates mark the record of the 1939 business of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, and according to Mgr. Bert Struyk, if business continues at present levels, it is expected the ass'n can start redeeming participation certificates.—L. A. G.

Batavia, Ia.—Walter Lowenberg has purchased the interest of Charles Frescoln, Jr., in the Batavia Elvtr. Co. and in partnership with Earl Strean now operates the business. Mr. Frescoln will devote his time to farming. Mr. I owenberg is again in the business he operated successfully with George Jager and George Peebler several years ago prior to its being bot by Messrs. Frescoln and Strean.

Pisgah, Ia.—F. W. Beckmann, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co., was called to Geneva, Neb., recently, to assist in identifying a manheld there as a suspect on a forgery charge. Early last fall, a man giving his name as J. R. Lannon stopped at the local elevator with a truck, claiming to be buying corn for Kansas farmers. He obtained a load, paying for it by check signed J. R. Lannon. The check later proved to be a forgery and a search had been conducted for the forger thru Iowa and neighboring states since that time.

SOYBEANS

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Ralston Purina Company

St. Louis, Mo. Lafayette, Ind. Circleville, Ohio Osceola, Ark. Algona, Ia.—Sargent & Co. held the opening of its new branch feed plant here Feb. 21 and 22.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Russell W. Kirn has been advanced from chief of the engineering department at the local Quaker Oats plant to the position of general plant superintendent. He succeeds Edward Sheehy, Jr., who was made assistant manager after Arthur Poe became general manager following the retirement of George Laird.

Rose Hill, Ia.—Flames believed to have originated from defective wiring in the office of the Harry Kemp Feed Co. building destroyed the plant, Feb. 4, with a loss estimated between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Arrangements are being made to move the business into the new elevator and building which Mr. Kemp has been constructing at the east end of Main street. Mr. Kemp had operated his business in the same place for seven years.—L. A. G.

Waterloo, Ia.—More than 250 feed dealers attended the annual meeting at the Russell Lamson hotel, on Feb. 12 sponsored by Northrup, King & Co., of Minneapolis and the Waterloo Mills Co., of Waterloo. Guest speakers were Ray Ewing, subject, "Things a Dealer Should Know About Nutrition," and Prof. Harold D. Hughes, Iowa State College, Ames, subject, "Crop Seeds and the Farm Outlook for 1940." Other speakers were Lyndon M. King, John Ledbetter, of Northrup, King & Co., and M. F. Wells, newly appointed manager of the mixed feed department of Waterloo Mills Co.

Herring, Ia.—The Graham Grain Co. has completed installation of an electrical system at its local elevator. This improvement was made possible when a Crawford County R. E. A. line, coming up from Denison, made its way into this territory recently. By obtaining a sufficient number of signers the company was enabled to have its elevator supplied with electricity. Three new motors were installed, two of them replacing the old gasoline engine previously used, the third operating a new dumping hoist located in the new addition to the elevator proper constructed at the west end of the driveway. A new dumping sieve has replaced the old trap door previously in use. The 7½-h.p. motor was placed in the cupola, operating a leg; a 2-h.p. motor was installed in the feed room and operates the feed mixer. A complete system of lighting has been installed thruout the elevator.

KANSAS

Abbyville, Kan.—The Koelsch Grain Co. sustained a small loss recently from high winds.

Perth, Kan.—On Jan. 26 sparks from a chimney did some damage to the S. P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator.

Dillwyn (Macksville p. o.), Kan.—Oliver Thurow of Macksville is the new manager of the George E. Gano elevator, succeeding Herbert Dixon.

Liberal, Kan.—The J. H. Salley Co. recently installed a new molasses plant. Blackstrap molasses is received in car lots and mixed into feeds to be sent over all the Southwest.

Wichita, Kan.—Joe Kocher, manager of the grain department of the Red Star Milling Co., and Miss Anna Margaret Rutherford were married Feb. 11 and are honeymooning in Florida.

Morganville, Kan.—Louis Allen, formerly manager of the Ellsworth County Farmers Cooperative Union elevator at Kanopolis has been appointed manager of the Gordon C. Mark Grain Co. elevator.

Phillipsburg, Kan.—The J. Lynch Grain Co., Salina, Kan., has purchased the Farmers National Elevator. This elevator has been operated under lease by the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n of Kansas City.

South Haven, Kan.—A new feed grinding and mixing plant has been installed at the Kopper Grain Co. elevator. The power mixer enables a more thoro mixing of concentrates and minerals; and custom grinding and mixing is a specialty.

Radium, Kan.—The Radium Midwest Elevator was sold Feb. 1 by Elmer Hahn to Eddie Vratil. Ray Rusco, who had been manager of the elevator, returned to St. John where he is employed by Mr. Hahn at the Midwest Grain Co. elevator.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Farmers Commission Co., operators of a 1,500,000-bu. terminal elevator here, will celebrate its 25th anniversary at the annual meeting to be held here Apr. 1 and 2. The Kansas Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will meet here at the same time.

Bushton, Kan.—The Bushton Grain & Supply Co. has purchased the K. B. R. Milling Co.'s plant.

Bronson, Kan.—The new elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. is virtually ready for operation. Later this spring workmen will return to paint the interior and exterior of the elevator and as soon as weather conditions permit, the approaches will be graded.

Kanopolis, Kan.—Louis Allen, manager of the Ellsworth County Farmers Co-operative Union elevator for the last 8½ years, has resigned to accept a position with the Gordon C. Mark Grain Co. at Morganville. He has been succeeded by Austin Huggins who has been employed at the company's elevator at Ellsworth.

Larned, Kan.—The Kansas Grain Co. may build an elevator here, replacing its present structure, according to W. E. Smith, manager. While plans for the new elevator are not complete, a 10,000 to 12,000-bu. structure is being considered. The present elevator is in need of extensive repairs. This is the third elevator to announce plans for a new building here.

Marquette, Kan.—The Marquette Co-operative Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. under the management of Harry Harmon has installed a new hammer mill and feed mixer and made many improvements at the elevator. A 1,100-bbl. tank is being placed under the building housing the feed mixer and will be used to store molasses. The company intends to mix most of its chick and other feeds in the future which will be sold under its own labels.

Arkansas City, Kan.—Charles B. Stout, John A. Stout and associates of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., with headquarters at Memphis, have completed the purchase of the Arkansas City Flour Mills from the Frank Kell interests. The Dixie-Portland Flour Co. has operated the Higginsville (Mo.) Flour Mill under lease for some years. It also owned the Majestic Flour Mills at Aurora, Mo., which was destroyed by fire several months ago; and owns the Eisenmayer Milling Co. plant at Springfield, Mo. The company operates the Dunlop Mills of Richmond, Va., and has extensive flour blending facilities at numerous points in the southwest, but purchase of the local mill marks its first entrance into the Kansas milling industry.

Dodge City, Kan.—New members enrolled in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n recently include the following: J. L. Mason, Beattie; Geo. W. Merillat Grain Co., Silver Lake; Crook Grain Co., Aliceville; Carden Elvtr., Carden; Elkhart Co-op. Equity Exchange, Elkhart; Kingsdown Co-op. Equity Exchange, Kingsdown Co-op. Equity Exchange, Kingsdown; Beardsley Equity Co-op. Ass'n, Beardsley; Dillwyn Grain & Supply Co., Dillwyn; Ebel Bros., Hillsboro; Wm. Kopper Grain, South Haven; Pittsburgh Elvtr. Co., Pittsburgh; Roy A. Johnston Grain Co., Geneseo; Wright Co-op. Exchange, Wright; Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Victoria; White City Grain Co., White City; Wm. Payne, Grain, Benedict; Redmon Grain Co., Hiawatha; Farmers Elevator Co., Delia; Cairo Co-op. Eq. Exch., Cairo; Moore Grain & Oil Co., Belmont; Douglass Grain Co., Douglass; Ralph S. Moore Grain Co., Doster; Buchman Seed & Feed Co., Paola; O. P. Young—Grain, Westphalia; Farmers Union Elev. Co., Lindsborg; Aurora Grain & Coal Co., Aurora; Broughton Co-op. Grain Assn., Broughton; Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Wilsey; Farmers Union Co-op. Assn., Udall; Trousdale Co-op. Exch., Trousdale; Fairmont Creamery Co., Dodge City; Kansas Power Co., Great Bend; Kisner Elevator Co., Garden City; H. S. Darr & Co., Lakin; Ira R. Yingling Grain Co., Kendall; Union Co-op. Grain Co., Rozel.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y.

KENTUCKY

Clay, Ky.—J. B. Parish, 76, engaged in the feed business for several years, died recently at his home after a brief illness. He was engaged in the milling and grain business at Providence, Ky., years ago.—W. B. C.

Mayfield, Ky.—The shuck sheller house of the Mayfield Milling Co. was damaged badly by fire about noon on Feb. 14.—J. H. G.

Louisville, Ky.—Articles of incorporation of the Thompson Grain Elvir. Co. was approved today by the Sec'y of State. Capital is \$2,000 and the incorporators Philip S. Dant, John K. Skaggs and L. C. Carroll.—A. W. W.

Danville, Ky.—Ivory Poynter, J. F. Underwood and Clay Underwood in a preliminary hearing on larceny charges in connection with the theft of seed from the Anderson & Spilman mill were held over for action of the grand jury in April. The youths were arrested in Lexington after an alleged attempt to sell 600 lbs. of the seed they hauled to Lexington by truck. They had sold 24 bus. of shelled corn for \$22.70 before they were picked up. Both the corn and seed were stolen from Anderson & Spilman mill on the night of Feb. 9. It is claimed Poynter, employed by the company, left the door to the plant open enabling the other men to enter and steal the seed and corn, total value of which was placed at \$160.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky legislative act to tax chain stores on a graduated scale according to the number of stores operated in the state, passed by both branches of the general assembly, has been signed by Gov. Keen Johnson and becomes effective about June 15. Two previous chain store tax laws have been held unconstitutional by the courts. The act exempts independently owned stores which buy co-operatively, and also does not apply to gasoline filling stations, which already pay heavy taxes. Licenses called for are: from 1 to 5 stores, \$25 for each store; 6 to 25 stores, \$50 each; 26 to 50 stores, \$75 each; 51 to 100 stores, \$100 each; 101 to 150 stores, \$125 each; 151 to 200 stores, \$150 each; 201 to 250 stores, \$175 each; and more than 250 stores, \$200 each.

LOUISIANA

Morgan City, La.—The Southern Dehydrating Co. has placed orders for dehydrating machinery and is making arrangements for a location here for its new industry, making feed meal for poultry and livestock from fish waste of local canneries and fisheries. C. L. Squires, Biloxi, Miss., is head of the new company.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Fire damaged the plant of E. Steen & Bro. Feb. 12 when the structure was ignited from a nearby burning structure.

MICHIGAN

Breedsville, Mich.—The John Carrier feed mill was destroyed by fire Jan. 23.

Clarkstown, Mich.—The Clarkstown Feed Mill has been completely remodeled.

Kawkawlin, Mich.—The Consolidated Grain Co. recently completed construction of a new seed house.

Melvin, Mich.—The Kerr Grain & Hay Co. has installed a cleaner driven by a 2-h.p. G. E. fully enclosed motor.

Kaleva, Mich.—The Kaleva Produce Co. has installed a cleaner, three additional elevator legs and a 60-bu. hopper scale.

Ruth, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. has installed a hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator and crusher.

Mount Morris, Mich.—A hammer mill driven by a 40-h.p. motor has been installed recently in the R. B. Ammerman feed mill.

Richland, Mich.—Knappen Co. has constructed a new warehouse and installed a Union Iron Works Sheller driven by a 10-h.p. motor.

Sandusky, Mich.—A hammer mill with built-in tramp iron separator and crusher has been installed in the Watertown Co-operative Co. feed mill.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Parma, Mich.—A Prater Corn Cracker and Grader driven by a 5-h.p. motor has been installed recently in the Parma Co-operative Elvtr. Co. plant.

New Haven, Mich.—Roman Jasinski, proprietor of the New Haven Roller Mills, recently installed a hammer mill with built-in crusher and tramp iron separator.

Vernon, Mich.—The Vernon Elvtr. & Lumber Co. recently installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built-in crusher and tramp iron separator, the mill driven by a 35-h.p. motor.

Deckerville, Mich.—The elevator operated by the Michigan Bean Co. was damaged badly by fire on Feb. 14. Several thousand bus. of grain were destroyed. Alfred H. Gorringe is manager.

Kent City, Mich.—A new hammer mill, equipped with built-in crusher, tramp iron separator and driven by a 50-h.p. motor, has been installed in the Kent City Farm Bureau elevator.

Bangor, Mich.—Miller Overton has resigned as manager of the Bangor Fruit Exchange and Elvtr. Co., effective Mar. 1. R. J. Martin, former agricultural high school teacher, will succeed him

Tecumseh, Mich.—The Hotrum Coal Co. is operating the feed mill at this station. The equipment consists of a hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator and crusher feeder driven by a 125 h.p. diesel engine.

Jackson, Mich.—McLaughlin, Ward & Co. have installed a J. B. Hammer Mill with tramp iron separator, the mill driven by a 50-h.p. motor. It has also installed a 15-h.p. fully enclosed motor for additional power.

Saginaw, Mich.—Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, at its 47th annual mid-winter convention early this month, considered the enactment of measures which would provide for inspection of colored beans. Approximately 800,000 bags of beans would be affected.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—G. R. Clapp is remodeling his feed mill with the installation of a hammer mill with built-in crusher and tramp iron separator which will be driven by the present engine. A feed mixer driven by a 2-h.p. fully enclosed motor is also being installed.

Coopersville, Mich.—At the annual meeting of the Coopersville Co-operative Elvtr. Co. grinding of grain and custom work was reported to have made a gain of \$462.36 over last year. The manager's report also showed that the patrons' dividend made an increase of approximately \$600 over 1938, or \$7,839.20, while the total profit for the year was \$11,970.45.

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Newport, Mich.—The Harrington flour mill, which was built here about a year ago, but which has not been in operation for some months, was purchased recently by John Ross, Detroit, who plans to operate the plant.

Pierson, Mich.—Milford Farrell, 28, and Ray Bagley, 20, both of Pierson, were sentenced to serve 60 days in the county jail after they pleaded guilty before Justice John C. Hartman to a charge of selling beans stolen from the Pierson elevator warehouse. Both had been employed by the elevator and admitted taking beans, three or four bags at a time, on six occasions.

Bay City, Mich.—In the recent deal that included the purchase of the Cass Bean & Grain Co. elevator and resulted in the organization of the Wolverine Bean Co. by Richard Walsh, formerly of Merrill, and James B. Sullivan, formerly of Auburn, purchase of a small elevator on the west side of Bay City, and another small elevator at Woodville was included in the transaction.

Shelby, Mich.—Wesley Near has purchased the old Conger & Tallent warehouse on Third St., and will start a feed and flour mill. The warehouse is being remodeled and equipped for the new business and is expected to be ready for operation Mar. I. Mr. Near is a son of the late Al H. Near who operated the Shelby Flour Mills for many years. The mill was sold after his death to B. O. Kelly.

South Lyon, Mich.—The Marshall Elevator was recently purchased by the Wixom Co-operative Co. and is undergoing complete remodeling. New equipment consists of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with a direct connected 40 h.p. fully enclosed motor, a sheller with cob blower driven by a 7½ h.p. G. E. fully enclosed motor and a mixer driven by a 5 h.p. fully enclosed motor. This hammer mill is equipped with a Prater Crusher and Feeder and a built-in tramp iron separator.

Springport, Mich.—Claude Woodward has accepted the position of manager of the Farmers Grain Co., succeeding the late Abraham E. Schepers. Mr. Woodward has had a wide knowledge of grain, feed and seed, having had 18 years' experience with the Hillsdale Co-op. Ass'n of Hillsdale, Mich. The personnel of the elevator force otherwise remains the same. Harry Schepers, who has had 20 years' experience in the elevator work, has charge of the grain and feed department; Max Seifert is bookkeeper and Ralph Talbert is in charge of the company's trucking department. A. L. Ward is president of the Farmers Grain Co.

Lansing, Mich.—The state department of agriculture has established official grades for 12 varieties of colored beans and made two changes in the co-operative inspection program operated by the department and the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n. The new ruling provides that prior to the issuance of certificates as to grade, packages must comply with all state and federal regulations regarding branding, product labeling and net weight. Another rule makes inspection of pea or navy bean shipping stock a voluntary action rather than compulsory as under previous rules. Thus the burden of double inspection is placed upon the shipper. If the Bean Shippers Ass'n votes to bring all colored beans under compulsory inspection, a question now being decided, the department said the new grading list will fit into that program. If the proposal is not approved, the new grades will be used under voluntary inspection.

MINNESOTA

Vergas, Minn.—The Slauberg Feed Mill was destroyed by fire recently.

Ceylon, Minn.—Fire of undetermined origin did some small damage to the elevator of Neal Bode on Feb. 8.

Fairfax, Minn.—Reuben Rieke is the new manager of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. elevator here, succeeding John Snell.

Sanborn, Minn.—August Timm, 54, for 16 years manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator here, and mayor of the village, died of a heart ailment Jan. 31.

Brooks, Minn.—The Brooks Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n has been organized by 20 farmers of the community. Peter J. Neilson was chosen pres.; Peter Robidoux, vice-pres.; and Wm. DeLage, see'y-treas. The organization will either buy the existing elevator here or build a new one.

Adrian, Minn.—The Adrian Farmers Elevator recently installed a new 20-ton Fairbanks-Morse Motor Truck Dump Scale, the equipment furnished by R. R. Howell Co.

Evan, Minn.—Hixon-Gannon Co., owners of the Evan Grain Co. elevator, will build an elevator just west of the present structure, of the same size and design, to be ready to handle next year's crop.

Jasper, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is making general repairs to its plant. Improvements include a new Gerber Double Distributor with a complete Howell Spouting System, also new motors and drives.

Baudette, Minn.—A co-operative elevator company is being organized locally, to be affiliated with the Northern Farmers Co-operative Exchange of Williams. Plans are being discussed to either build or buy an elevator here.

Duluth, Minn.—A, M. Gilstod.

Duluth, Minn.—A. M. Gilstad, floor trader for Atwood-Larson Co., is back at work after a short illness. J. A. Bennison, pit trader for the same concern, is still confined to the hospital, but mending slowly after a spell of sickness.—F. G. C.

Granite Falls, Minn.—Producers of grain east of Granite Falls met Feb. 14 at the Minnesota Falls elevator to discuss proposed formation of a co-operative elevator ass'n. A. M. Anderson. O. A. Anderson, S. M. Dahleen, Luverne Herrly and Alfred Waller were appointed as a board to further interests of the project.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Fire damaged the Spencer Kellogg & Sons linseed mill recently.

John Ecklund, 78, for 23 years an employe of Cargill, Inc., until his retirement in 1932, died Feb. 15

J. Wilbur Farnham, 53, who retired as treasurer of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. in 1938 because of ill health, died at his home Feb. 14.

The Northwest Linseed Co. is now crushing linseed-meal in the former Minnesota Feed Co. plant. E. K. Steul, formerly of Cedar Rapids. Ia., where he was associated with Penick & Ford, Ltd., and more recently a broker at Madison. Wis., is manager.

Ia., where he was associated with Penick & Ford, Ltd., and more recently a broker at Madison, Wis., is manager.

M. W. Thatcher, Jr., will leave the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.. Milwaukee, Wis., Mar. 1, to become associated with the Bunge Elvtr. Corp. where he will serve as manager of the barley department. Mr. Thatcher was formerly located here, engaged with various local grain firms for 13 years before going to Milwaukee.

MISSOURI

Golden City, Mo.—Lon Vincent has succeeded Claude Hough as manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator, taking over his new duties Feb. I. Mr. Hough retired from active business after being with the firm for the last 17 years. Mr. Vincent is mayor of Golden City.

Hardin, Mo.—The Templeton Feed Store & Warehouse was destroyed by fire that threatened the J. K. Quick Elevator Feb. 12. Very little was saved from the Templeton building, but firemen succeeded in putting out flames at the Quick Elevator before any damage resulted.—P. J. P.

Aurora, Mo.—Recent purchase of the Arkansas City (Kan.) Flour Mill by Charles B. Stout, John Stout and associates of the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., owners of the Majestic Mill here, is a blow to Aurora residents who had hoped the company would find a way out of its five year battle between the local mill and the NLRB and the Grain Processors' Local and would rebuild the local mill which burned last July. The Arkansas City plant is as large as the one which burned here, and in addition to the plant bot at Springfield gives the concern a larger output than it had before. With this latest acquisition, hopes of the 47 members of the union which turned down an offer of \$35,000 cash in settlement of their claims also seem to have dashed, since \$15,000 of this amount was to have been raised by local business men, who, now that the local mill is not to be rebuilt, have no incentive to contribute the amount. The company is operating a temporary blending plant here.—The Majestic Flour Mills has agreed to obey an order of the National Labor Relations Board to "cease discouraging membership" in the Federal Labor Union No. 20028 (AFL). The company is ordered to pay \$35,000 to 58 employes discharged because they had engaged in union activities.—J. H. G.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Mo.—The Associated Producers & Distributors have moved their offices to the Dwight Building.

Sixty-five members of the Kansas City Feed Club met Feb. 15 for dinner and entertainment, with a questionnaire providing amusement for the feed men with technical training. Tom Sexton won first prize; Courtney Cotton, second; Tom Staley, third.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Journal is indebted to W. R. Scott, sec'y-transportation commissioner of the Board of Trade for a copy of the annual statistical report of the Board of Trade of Kansas City for the year, 1939. The booklet, attractively bound in tan colored manila paper back, contains a detailed and comprehensive report of the year's business as well as a list of officers, directors and com'ite members of the exchange for 1940. A feature of special interest is the statement showing annual crop production of the state for the past ten years; a list of grain elevators and mills operating in Kansas City, with names of operators and amount of storage capacity; a compilation of figures of the wheat crop of the world from official sources; a table of price ranges on grain, and a list of members of the exchange add to the value of the book.

MONTANA

Glasgow, Mont.—The Cherry Creek local of the Farmers Union is planning construction of a grain elevator and organization of a federal credit union.

NEBRASKA

Hildreth, Neb.—Roy Bashford is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding H. Gausman.

Trumbull, Neb.—Norris Rainforth of Rosedale is the new manager of the Farmers Grain Co. succeeding A. Haggard, resigned.

Grafton, Neb.—Orville Drake, alias George Doxon, of Kansas City, was convicted in district court recently of passing a forged check for \$162 at the Grafton Grain Co. He is wanted in Iowa and Missouri on similar charges.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Robbers who broke into the offices of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and Butler-Welsh Grain Co. the morning of Feb. 11 obtained little loot. Four locks were torn off the doors at the latter office, and stolen. Nothing was taken from the Farmers elevator.

Hord Siding (Central City p.o.), Neb.—Cleo Sealey, employe of the T. B. Hord Grain Co., fractured two ribs Feb. 6 in a fall at the elevator. He was carrying two cans of distillate down the basement steps when he slipped and fell, with the cans, down the entire flight of steps.

Dorchester, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Livestock Co. served a free dinner to 900 guests Feb. 14 when 230 lbs. of "hot-dogs," 90 dozen doughnuts and the same number of rolls were consumed. Dividends to stockholders were declared. The company handled more than 300,000 bus. of wheat the past year.

Fairbury, Neb.—Information on soybean culture was given at a meeting held here and another at Harbine recently. D. L. Dannen of St. Joseph, Mo., of the Dannen Soy Bean Mill Co., gave a talk on the outlook for soybeans and the probable prices. Dwight Webster of the College of Agriculture was another speaker.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Definite decision on the elevator project submitted to the federal government is not expected for from two to four weeks Morton Steinhart, chairman of the Nebraska City dock board, said on his return recently from Washington. He had "very satisfactory" conferences with various federal departments which have under consideration the proposed terminal grain elevator project, he

Fullerton, Neb.—The Fullerton Elvtr. Co., active here from 1904 until its plant burned in 1935, officially quit business this month, and was able thru careful business management thru the years to pay off their stockholders in full for stock held. Over 400 per cent in dividends had been paid while the company functioned. During its lifetime there were three successive managers, J. N. Campbell, J. Will Campbell and E. E. Agnew.

Surprise, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. purchased the oil storage tanks, truck and business of B. F. Towner and will operate an oil company business in connection with the elevator.

Juniata, Neb.—E. P. (Ed) Hubbard will retire as manager of the Juniata Grain & Livestock Co-operative Ass'n Mar. 1, after 42 years' service in that capacity. He stated during that time he had paid as low as 25c a bu. for wheat and as high as \$3.15. The high price was paid during the World War. During the 1920 period the elevator handled 330,000 bus. of grain; in 1939 the turnover was 67,000 bus. Albert Gangwich will succeed Mr. Hubbard as manager of the elevator.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska Department of Agriculture is putting on a drive now to bring in the delinquent itinerant truckers to pay their license fee of \$50 each and give the required bond of \$250 as an insurance of responsibility. The license fee was increased from \$35 to \$50 by the last legislature in order to afford more funds for enforcement. Two patrolmen were doing the job. Now a third man has been added and the work will be expedited. Some of the industries of the state vitally affected by the competition of these "bad actors," have put two men on the road to watch for violators and collect evidence to prove the offenses in order to assist the prosecutors.

NEVADA

Elko, Nev.—Hardy Short has opened a grain, hay and feed store here.

NEW YORK

Sharon Springs, N. Y.—Lipe Feed Co. has been organized by Lewis and Walter Lipe.

Sherburn, N. Y.—The Thomas P. Gaines Co. has discontinued use of the old firm name and since the first of the year has been operating as the I. L. Richer Co. Austin W. Carpenter continues as president of the company.

Redwood, N. Y.—Fire of undetermined origin swept thru the three-story feed mill operated by John and Edward Hartman on Feb. 5, resulting in heavy damage to granary, machinery and office equipment on the ground floor. More than 30 tons of grain were destroyed.

Lorraine, N. Y.—Isaac Denny, who operated a grain and feed business here for the last 20 years, died at his home Jan. 22 following a heart attack. He had been forced to retire from active participation in business eight weeks before his death because of ill health.

BUFFALO LETTER

General Milling Corp. has changed its name to the Sunshine Milling Corp.—G. E. T.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. is building a bridge between its mill and enlarged warehouse, constructed at the top of these buildings 148 ft. above the ground.

An explosion of gasoline in a one-story frame building adjoining the Great Eastern elevator caused extensive damage to a gasoline-operated locomotive owned by Great Eastern which was housed in the building.—G. E. T.

Fire that started Feb. 15 and burned for two days ruined the new \$2,000,000 cereal plant of Washburn Crosby Co., subsidiary of General Mills, Inc., scheduled to have started production and delivery operations Mar. 1, and caused a loss estimated at \$500.000 to \$750.000, fully insured, by Donald D. Davis, president of General Mills, Inc.—G. E. T.—The fire destroyed practically all material accumulated to begin production along with machinery. He said operation of the Buffalo plant probably will be delayed until early summer. The sprinkler system had not been completed. Unable to get water to upper floors on account of heavy glass windows and lowered pressure, firemen were forced to wait until the blaze burned itself out.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Dean K. Webster, Jr., of H. K. Webster Co., Lawrence, Mass., was elected president of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange at the annual election held Feb. 6. Other officers chosen were Frank J. Sennett, first vice-pres.; Joseph A. Bassett, 2nd vice-pres.; directors, elected for a three year term, were Clarence O. Case, Arthur F. Hopkins, Paul T. Rothwell and Robert S. Wallace.

Lowell, Mass.—The Great Eastern Feed Mills. Inc., suffered a loss estimated at \$100,000 when fire destroyed its plant Jan. 19.

Boston, Mass.—Edward S. Benedict, 80, founder and president of L. A. Wright Co., and a member of the Grain & Flour Exchange, died Feb. 6.

NEW MEXICO

Deming, N. M.—H. E. Emery of the Deming Oil Mill is planning construction of a two-story feed mill, 60 x 40 ft., adjoining his plant. Grinding machinery will be installed on the first floor and storage bins will be placed on the floor above. A warehouse will adjoin the mill. Sweet feed will be produced for use at the company's feeding lot and also for marketing. It is planned to do custom grinding of all kinds of feed crops. The Deming Oil Mill, recently put in operation, has shipped its fourth tank of cotton-seed oil and second car of confectioner's peanuts to Los Angeles.

NORTH DAKOTA

Minot, N. D.—The Minot Farmers Co-operative Grain Ass'n elevator was damaged by fire recently.

Mountain, N. D.—Plans are being made for the organization of a farmers co-operative elevator company here.

Bowman, N. D.—The Rippe Grain & Milling Co. has disposed of its mill and elevator here to Bowman County Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

Solen, N. D.—The Solen-Breien Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n has been organized, the outgrowth of a reorganization elevator meeting held here recently.

Havana, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. is motorizing its elevator and installing a Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with 7½ h.p. motor.

Kelso, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. will continue in business following the fire that completely destroyed its south elevator, and will use the old north elevator as its plant. Orville Christianson is manager.

Rugby, N. D.—Temporary officers have been elected for a farmer co-operative elevator here and a campaign to complete organization of the company is in progress under the direction of Oscar Blessum and Wendelin Schell.

Bismarck, N. D.—A law of North Dakota effective Jan. 1 requires manufacturers of poultry feeds to pay an annual license fee of \$1 and 50c per ton of mixed poultry feeds sold in the state, in addition to the 20c per ton inspection fee. No person shall hereafter engage in the business of poultry or turkey buyer, processor, packer, hatchery operator, baby chick jobber, record of performance breeder, or poultry or turkey feed manufacturer or jobber without first securing from the North Dakota Poultry Improvement Board a license to engage therein and payment of fees as prescribed.

OHIO

Hamler, O.—Hamler Sweet Feed Mill installed a No. 15-B Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

New Madison, O.—New Madison Grain Co. installed a Kelly Duplex No. 2 Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive,

Standley (Holgate p.o.), O.—The Holgate Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is rebuilding its elevator destroyed by fire Jan. 9.

Elvria, O.—The Farmers Grain & Milling Co. employes enjoyed a roast pig dinner and social evening at Ramser's Hotel Feb. 13.

Mt. Victory, O.—The Mt. Victory Milling & Grain Co. has installed a new Ajax Hammermill. bot from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

La Grange, O.—The Farmers Co-operative Supply Co. reported a small amount of damage sustained at its plant recently by high winds.

Monroeville, O.—A piece of scrap iron thrown into the hopper with a load of corn, damaged the large corn sheller at the Monroevile Co-operative Grain Co. recently.

Alger, O.—The grist mill and feed store of Frederick Keith was destroyed by fire Jan. 22. The blaze originated in an adjoining gasoline station owned by Mr. Keith.

The GRAIN JOURNAL

Troy, O.—The Miami County Farm Buro recently installed a new sheller and boot, drag, new style revolving screen corn cleaner with motor and drive, from the Sidney Grain Mchry.

Fostoria, O.-The office building of the Ohio Farmers Grain Corp. was damaged by fire the morning of Feb. 15. Workmen in the elevator discovered the fire, believed to have started from a defective furnace, and efficient work on the part of firemen prevented spread of the flames

Huron, O.—The Avery Elvtr. & Grain Co. observed "Farmers' Day" Feb. 17 when farmers, their wives and members of their families, numbering some 800 persons, were guests of the company. The day's program started at 10 a.m., and varied activities kept everyone busy, interested and entertained.

Prout (Sandusky p.o.), O .- Clifford Love has been appointed manager of the local elevator of the Central Erie Supply & Elvtr. Ass'n and Elmer Ohlemacher was renamed manager of the company's elevator at Kimball. The office of ass'n manager from which Louis Stautzenberger resigned recently, has not been filled.

Arlington, O.—Reports made at the annual meeting of the Arlington Elvtr. & Supply Co. showed that the elevator has transacted approximately \$160,000 worth of business last year on which a net profit of \$4,000 was made. A new corn sheller and another seed cleaner was installed during the year in addition to other improvements made at the plant, and a dividend of 4 per cent totaling approximately \$1,000 was distributed to the stockholders. distributed to the stockholders.

Piqua, O.—A sneak thief took approximately \$60 in one-dollar bills from the safe in the Piqua Milling Co. office sometime before 4 o'clock Feb. 12. The robbery was discovered by Loren Pool, president, in the late afternoon when he entered the office and found a \$1 bill on the floor by the safe. Investigation disclosed all the bills had been taken from the cash box but some \$15 in change had been left. The safe was closed with the combination partially turned but not completely locked.

Piqua, O .- The Holland Mills division of the Piqua, O.—The Holland Mills division of the Glidden Co., whose local plant was destroyed by fire last December, will not be continued. The local division operated a mixed feed mill and arrangements have been made to fill all contracts outstanding. Officials of the company explained the local plant, operating only a short time, was experimental in nature and that it was decided not to continue in the mixed feed husiness. The decision in no way affects feed business. The decision in no way affects the operation of the soybean division of the

Maumee, O.—Excavations have been started on land owned by Harold Anderson for the addition to the elevator leased from Mr. Anderson by the Continental Grain Co. Mr. Anderson, however, declared it has not been decided definitely that the addition will be constructed, but admitted the development had been contemplated. It was reported that the addition, if it is constructed, would care for 2,000,000 bus. of grain. The present elevator handles more than 1,000,000 bus. Mr. Anderson has petitioned the village council for rezoning of the property for industrial use. It is now zoned for residential. The lease of the Continental Grain Co. runs out in the next few months and Mr. Anderson has announced that he intended to conduct a grain business himself at the elevator.

TOLEDO LETTER

William P. White, Supervisor of Weights for the Toledo Board of Trade, will represent the exchange at the 24th annual meeting of the Na-tional Scale Men's Ass'n in Chicago March 12th-

The Great Lakes Division of the National Scale Men's Ass'n held its meeting in Toledo, Feb. 16, with a very interesting program and large attendance.

The Toledo grain trade is strongly urging the passage of H. R. Bill 7696, introduced by Rep. Dirksen of Illinois, proposed to amend the United States Grain Standards Act to include the grading of soybeans.

Toledo, O .- The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. M. H. Faulring, manager, has sent an appeal to Ohio senators and representatives to support to Ohio senators and representatives to support pending legislation which would place soybeans under the U. S. grain standards act. The company, declaring inspection and grading of soybeans under the hay and seed division proved unsatisfactory with the growth in prominence of the product, indicated in its appeal the change would facilitate inspection and grading and result in saying to farmers, shipners and and result in saving to farmers, shippers and

OKLAHOMA

Sentinel, Okla.—Adair & Morton reported a mall loss at their plant caused by recent high winds.

Chickasha, Okla.—Walter Glen Patten, sec'y-treas. of the Chickasha Milling Co. 20 years, died of a heart attack Feb. 3.

Marshall, Okla.—The E. R. Humphrey Grain Co. is rebuilding its elevator, replacing the structure that burned last Oct. 30, with a 25,000-bu. cribbed house. A. F. Roberts Const. 000-bu. cribbed house. Co. has the contract.

Stonewall, Okla.-The Stonewall Mill & Feed Co. has opened a new place of business on Main St., where it will do custom grinding and sell commercial feeds.

Enid, Okla.—The grain grading school will be held here about Mar. 12. The school is sponsored by the Oklahoma A. & M. College and the Enid Board of Trade.

Carnegie, Okla.—L. H. Walls, bookkeeper and cashier of the Farmers Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Ass'n for the last three years, has succeeded James M. Arthur as manager of the elevator. Mr. Walls has been actively in charge of the business since Dec. 1.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The District Co-operative Kingnisher, Okla.—The District Co-operative Council of the Oklahoma Agricultural Co-operative Council met here Feb. 19, sponsored by the Kingfisher Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n, the Kingfisher County Wool Marketing Ass'n and the Union Equity, of Enid.

Fargo, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative

Fargo, Okia.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n recently purchased the James Grain Co., taking possession Feb. 1. Roy Smith, manager of the Co-operative Ass'n, will be in charge of both elevators. He will move into the office of the James Grain Co. as soon as it can be remodeled.

it can be remodeled.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The number of bonded grain warehouses in Oklahoma has continued on the increase again the past year to bring the total to 266, according to E. H. Linzee, assistant warehouse commissioner for the Oklahoma State Department of Agriculture. Linzee said that state bonded warehouse receipts are readily accepted as collateral for government loans on grain thru the Commodity Credit Corporation.—J. H. G.

Okeene, Okla.—Fire that started in the head Okeene, Okla.—Fire that started in the head house of the Okeene Milling Co. elevator Feb. 2 was extinguished before it could spread to other parts of the plant by the prompt and efficient action on the part of employes of the company and the Okeene fire department. Damage was confined to the head house and will not be in excess of a few hundred dollars it was estimated. The fire was caused by friction when a pulley in the headhouse slipped and rubbed on the wooden housing of the elevator leg.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Enumclaw, Wash.—The Enumclaw Feed Co. recently sustained a small loss from high winds.

The Dalles, Ore.—The Diamond Flour Mills, operated by Kerr, Gifford & Co., has reopened after several months' shutdown.

Helix, Ore.—The Helix Mill, operated under lease by Kerr, Gifford & Co., has been reopened after several months' shutdown.

Ritzville, Wash.—The Ritzville Flouring Mills' new warehouse, 240x40 ft., has been completed on the site of the one destroyed by fire Nov. 9.

Pasco, Wash.—The Pasco Growers Ass'n is building a 50x38-ft. feed house east of the present plant. A full basement will be constructed under the new building.

Spokane, Wash.—Pendleton has gained wide-spread popularity for our next annual meeting which may be held on June 21.—Ted Brasch, sec'y Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Kennewick, Wash.—Contract was let to the Yakima Electric for the complete wiring of the new feed mill being built here by the Grange Warehouse Co., 93 h.p. to be used by the mill.

The Dalles, Ore.-Plans are being made for construction of a 300,000-bu. grain elevator here this summer, for bulk handling. Farmers, business men and port authorities are interested in the project.

Corvallis, Ore.—The Denson Feed & Seed Co. is erecting a new building south of the Southern Pacific freight depot whose spur track the feed company will use. The structure will be of sheet metal and frame construction and will be 100×75 ft. in size.

LaCrosse, Wash.—The LaCrosse Grain Growers held their annual banquet on Feb. 14 at the high school gymnasium when the manager, his assistant and the board of directors of the company entertained farmers and their wives at a St. Valentine's party.

Asotin, Wash.—The Asotin grain elevator of Lewiston Grain Growers will be enlarged by construction of a reinforced concrete addition, with work to start early in March, J. W. Shepard, manager, announced.



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1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Portland, Ore.-The Portland Grain Exchange held its annual meeting and re-elected the old officers: President, B. J. Greer; vice pres., Thomas Kerr; sec'y, George Krummeck; treasurer, N. J. Barbare.—F. K. H.

urer, N. J. Barbare.—F. K. H.

Corvallis, Ore.—J. E. Reardon, for many years
in the feed business here, died Feb. 6. Altho
he had been in ill health for some time, his death came unexpectedly. Mr. Reardon was a member of the Corvallis Feed & Seed Co., from which he retired Jan. 1.

Lancaster, Wash.—The new grain elevator being built by W. J. Morrell for C. S. Schierman will be equipped with the very latest in grain handling equipment, including a Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with G. E. Motor, Atlas Bucket Belting, Calumet Cups, and a safety man lift.

Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon farmers borrowed approximately \$3,500,000 in 1939 under the A. A. A. wheat loan program, a year-end summary issued by the A. A. A. here indicates. Some 5,700,000 bus. of wheat were put up as security. Less than 20 per cent of this wheat has been redeemed to date.—F. K. H.

Arco, Ida.—Application for a federal security administration loan of \$10,000 has been made by 25 farmers of Lost River Valley for the purchase and operation of the Sun Valley Alfalfa Milling Co. here. The milling company will operate as a co-operative. Farmers have signed up for the purchase of a mill, to be supervised by a regional F.S.A. director, with R. W. Hill as manager. as manager.

Sugar City, Ida.—A log grain elevator has been erected on the LeGrande Smith farm, with a capacity of 11,000-bus. of grain. The square sides placed together make a leak proof joint. A 2-h.p. motor lifts bulk grain from the un-A 2-h.p. Motor litts bulk grain from the unloading location to the top of the elevator; an enclosed ramp at the bottom makes for easy unloading; the grain flows by gravity to the conveyor for bulk storage.

Portland, Ore.—An investigation and hearing on a petition by the Union Pacific Railway for a reduction in rail rates on grain bags and bagging from Seattle to southern Idaho will be held at the meeting here soon. The current schedule gives Portland a favorable differential of 11c a 100 pounds to the Idaho territory, but the proposed new tariff would effect a rate reduction of 5c a hundredweight from Seattle.—

Blakelev Station (Adams p. o.). Ore .-- A wind-Blakeley Station (Adams p. o.), Ore.—A wind-whipped fire Feb. 16 destroyed the north unit of the Sam Thompson warehouse and 48,000 bus. of bulk wheat. Some of it belonged to Thompson, and in addition there was considerable wheat on which government loans had been made. The warehouse, 44x400 feet with a 60-foot tower, was constructed of wood. The wheat loss was about \$33,600. The warehouse will be rebuilt—F K H rebuilt.—F. K. H.

Farmington, Wash.—The Farmers Warehouse & Mercantile Co. will begin work shortly on the construction of its new elevator. All methe construction of its new elevator. All mechanical equipment is being supplied by R. R. Howell, including roller bearing boots, Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor, Howell Verti-Lift Distributing System, Atlas Bucket Belting, Calumet Cups, and safety man lift. W. J. Morrell has the contract.

Palouse, Wash.—The stock in the Wallace Grain & Pea Co. owned by Mrs. R. W. Wallace, former sec'y of the company and widow of the late R. W. Wallace, president and manager of the company, was sold recently by its owner to Glen Williams and Henry Hulett who have en-Glen Williams and Henry Hufert with have ele-tered into partinership with Harry Linden in the Wallace Grain & Pea Co. All have been as-sociated with the company for many years. Mr. Linden was elected pres; J. H. Beaughan, who was associated with Mr. Wallace for 25 years, continues as manager of the company's warehouse.

Spokane, Wash.—A regional meeting of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., was held at the Benson Hotel Feb. 23 when Clarence Henry of the Chicago Board of Trade was the guest speaker. Mr. Henry also gave talks to ass'n members and guests on Feb. 26 at the Meacey Hotel, Seattle, and at Dayton, Wash. He is scheduled to address grain men at the Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Feb. 29; at Tekoa, Wash., Mar. 2; Moscow, Ida., Hotel Moscow, Mar. 4; Lewis Clark Hotel, Lewiston, Ida, Mar. 6. With the exception of the Moscow meeting, which will be at 6:30 p. m., the talks will be at 12:00 noon.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills will start construction not later than March 1, of a grain elevator, 125,000 bus. capacity, on Main St. north of the stock yards site. The plant will be thoroly modern in every detail and will have a feed mill in connection with the main elevator. Equipment for wirelying with the main elevator. Equipment for grinding and treating seed wheat will be installed. Louis F. Hopkins, local grain buyer for the company, has been named manager of the elevator and feed mill.

PENNSYLVANIA

Gettysburg, Pa.—John E. Gentzler has opened the Keystone Milling Co., and will deal in grain, flour, feed, fertilizer, lumber and coal.

Du Bois, Pa.—Henry A. Nelson & Sons have bot the feed and poultry equipment of the H. E. Reitz company. Mr. Reitz will continue the other departments of his business.

Harrisburg, Pa.—H. D. Munroe, district sales manager for Allied Mills, Inc., and his assistant, R. E. Day, received their company's annual award for the district showing the largest tonnage increase in feed sales during 1939.

Manheim, Pa.-A \$100,000 feed mill, owned Manheim, Pa.—A \$100,000 feed mill, owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, has been put in operation. The ass'n purchased the mill recently as added equipment for the 15 country wide farm buro co-ops already organized. The mill formerly started under private ownership but was forced to close in 1932.

Jersey Shore, Pa.—Production of soybean oil and meal has begun at the 600-bu. soybean plant of the Pennsylvania Soybean Co-operative Co. The plant will have an average output of 600 gals. of oil. Over 200 farmers in the area are co-operating in the enterprise by raising 50,000 co-operating in the enterprise by raising 50,000 bus. of beans. It is planned to operate the plant 12 months of the year, altho it will operate only a few months this year. L. A. Wehler, president of the co-operative, is directing production. A rolling mill, two drying ovens, a hammermill, cleaning machine and press are included in the equipment of the three-story building.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Slayton, S. D.—The grain elevator and contents owned by Monarch Elevators, Joseph Nolan, manager, was damaged by fire believed to have been started by a spark from a passing locomotive.

SOUTHEAST

Lynchburg, Va.—The Feeders Supply Co. was opened for business recently with E. Langston Haskins as manager.

Ripley, W. Va.—The flour mill, store and dwelling of A. W. Sayre at Angerona, near here, was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin

Martinsburg, W. Va.—William Harley Miller, Sr., 55, for many years owner and operator of a grain and feed business here, died recently at Winchester, Va.

Poplar Camp (Fosters Falls p.o.), Va.—The Poplar Camp Milling Co. plant was destroyed by fire Jan. 13. The flour and grist mill was operated by George W. Martin.

Mobile, Ala.—Ballard & Ballard will construct an addition to its local storage house on prop-erty recently purchased from the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and will install blending machinery.

TENNESSEE

Tullahoma, Tenn. — The Middle Tennessee Milling Co., local pioneer industry, has resumed operations after being idle for three years, at which time the plant went into the hands of a receiver. A stock company composed of Tullahoma business men has been organized and is operating the plant.

TEXAS

Spring Lake, Tex.—The H. M. Packard Mill & Elvtr. Co. is adding a 100-bu. corn meal plant to its mill.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Universal Mills has started construction of a 40 x 90 ft. two-story office building, of brick and concrete.

Sinton, Tex.-C. Gerdes & Son have installed feed mixing equipment at their gin plant and grinding and mixing feed with molasses content is a specialty in the new department. The feed mill has a daily capacity of approximately 35 tons. G. A. Gerdes is manager of the plant.

Houston, Tex.-Repair work on the Houston Public Grain Elevator, damaged by a dust explosion last November, is expected to be completed by Feb. 28.

Pampa, Tex.—L. C. McMurtry of the L. C. McMurtry Grain Co. and president of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n in 1930, died recently in a local hospital.

Sealy, Tex.—A modern hammermill has been installed at the Sealy grist mill. Frank Krampitz, manager, is planning to build an addition to the plant to house feed milling machinery.

Dallas, Tex.—Considerable water damage was done at the plant of the Morton Milling Co., recently, by the bursting of a sprinkler head which necessitated closing the plant for a day.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange will move the trading floor and offices into other quarters on the same floor of the Fair building. There will be no interruption of service since the inspection and laboratory departments do not move.

WISCONSIN

Fountain City, Wis.—Shankey's Feed Store recently installed a new feed mixer.

Waterloo, Wis.-The Waterloo Roller Mills operated for more than 50 years is being razed. -H. C. B.

Rudolph, Wis.—Rudolph Mercantile Co. installed a No. 4 Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Stoughton, Wis.—The City Feed Mill, Inc., has been organized by H. N. Klongland, Sylvia M. Anderson and Obert Asleson.

Kiel, Wis.—John C. Meinert, 67, for many rears operator of a grain elevator here, died Feb. 13 in a Sheboygan, Wis., hospital.—H. C. B.

Brooklyn, Wis.—Armed robbers, surprised in an attempt to loot the office of the William Borst & Son feed mill early the morning of Feb. 16, were forced to flee in a running gun fight with the town marshal.

La Crosse, Wis.—A. Grams & Sons, grain and feed firm operating in La Crosse, West Salem, Holmen and Winona, Minn., recently featured in full page newspaper advertising an address by Dr. A. J. Pacini given before the La Crosse County Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n.—H. C. B.

Hilbert Junction (Hilbert p.o.), Wis.—Grabill J. Bickhart, 84, died Feb. 6 following a two weeks' illness. In 1907 Mr. Bickhart and his son-in-law, George Rank, erected the feed and flour mill here which he operated until five years ago. He entered the milling business in Chilton in 1900.

De Pere, Wis.—A barley improvement meeting was held in American Legion hall Feb. 15 for Brown County farmers. Among those who appeared on the program were R. E. Vaughan and George Briggs of the Agricultural College and Willis Combs and F. A. Cummings, Federal Grain Division. Samples of barley were examined with a view to develop quality production. During January similar barley schools tion. During January similar barley schools were held at seven other malting barley growing localities of the state, in all of which growers exhibited great interest.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Grant Fitch, one of the oldest members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, asso-ciated with the Marine National Exchange Bank, died Feb. 24.

James Hessburg, general manager of Froed-tert Grain & Malt Co., and John E. Walsh, of the Ladish-Stoppenbach Co. have been elected to membership in the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Walter Teipel, Sr., has been appointed president and general manager of the Kurth Malting Co., and Walter Teipel, Jr., is assistant sales manager, effective April 1. Christian Kurth, who has been president, will continue his activities as chairman of the board.

WYOMING

Sheridan, Wyo.—Northern Seed Co. installed a No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Casper, Wyo.—The Casper National Bank and the R.F.C. purchased the building and equipment of the Wyoming Milling Co. at the recent public auction and are taking steps toward immediate reopening of the mill under a new and well experienced management.

Trade Supply

Chicago, Ill.—Le Roy W. Fuller, vice-pres.

Chicago Car Seal Co., died recently.

Aurora, Ill.—John J. Fasmer, general salesmanager for the Stephens-Adamson Mfg. manager for the Co., died Feb. 4.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Hart-Carter Co. has perfected an improved oat huller which was recently placed on the market.

Wheaton, Ill.-W. H. Caldwell, long a milling engineer of outstanding ability, died here at the age of 79. Mr. Caldwell for many years was connected with the leading flour mill

Minneapolis, Minn.—John Van Nice, for-merly with Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., has be-come associated with Hogenson Const. Co. He will be succeeded by Jim Harders, formerly with R. R. Howell Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works has recently issued its catalog H-1, which describes, with illustrations, its extensive line of grain elevator equipment. A copy of this catalog will be sent Journal readwho write the company direct.

Minneapolis, Minn.-L. E. Pollock, popular Howe Scale Co. representative, was struck by a car Feb. 7 and seriously injured. His many friends in the trade will be pleased to learn he is rapidly improving, and will be back on the job within a short time.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Falk Corp. announces that Herman W. Falk, founder of the company, and president since its inception, now becomes chairman of the board, and is succeeded as president by Harold S. Falk. The company also announces the election of E. P. Connell as treas. and M. A. Carpenter as sec'y.

Milwaukee, Wis.—To Samuel A. Meier goes the unique distinction of being a salesman of feed mill equipment as well as a preacher. Since 1922, Mr. Meier has been a manufacturers' sales representative here and for the past four years has been pastor of the Lincoln Park Baptist church in this city.

Minesotans Discuss Problems Confronting Elevator Men

(Continued from page 161)

be best served if the facilities and functions which the grain trade has developed out of long experience are fully utilized in all marketing and related activities; be it

RESOLVED that the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota declare its opposition to any arbitrary interference with or replacement of these facilities and functions by governmental agencies, including the services furnished to farmers' and independent elevators by grain commission merchants in the terminal markets.

Demand Reasonable Compensation for Handling U. S. Grain

Handling U. S. Grain

RESOLVED that the members of the Ass'n continue their cooperation with farmer-customers and agencies of the U. S. Government to the end that wheat loans, crop insurance, and similar federal programs be carried out with the utmost efficiency, but be it

RESOLVED, that we insist that country elevators be granted just and reasonable compensation for the services they are required to render in this connection, and be freed from onerous and unnecessary regulations that are sometimes imposed by the federal agencies.

Selling Supplies to Public Beards

Selling Supplies to Public Boards

WHEREAS, an opinion of the Attorney General of Minnesota has been rendered to the effect that NO Co-operative Ass'n in Minnesota may sell any of its products to any public body, including school districts, towns, villages, or cities, if any member of the governing board of such public body holds any shares in such cooperatives, be it

RESOLVED that every effort be made by the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota to have the laws changed so that public bodies may purchase merchandise from cooperatives even though some member of the governing body of such public body is a member of such cooperative.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements
WHEREAS, The Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota is convinced that the encouragement of trade between nations means more employment, better living conditions, and more prosperous and peaceful nations, be it RESOLVED that the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota go on record as favoring the continuance of the present reciprocal trade agreements, except insofar as such trade agreements in any way encourage the importation of agricultural products when we have a surplus of such products.

F. S. BETT

F. S. BETZ, reported for the auditing com-

Directors re-elected were E. J. Butler, Hector; J. E. Brin, Stewartville, and H. A. Frederickson.

At the directors meeting immediately following this session all officers were re-elected. They are: O. A. Olson, pres.; H. A. Frederickson, vice-pres.; A. F. Nelson, sec'y; J. E. Brin,

Adjourned sine die.

The Banquet

The Moorish Room of the West Hotel was crowded to capacity for the annual banquet. Following a humorous talk by Count Burp, the visitors were entertained with several vaude-ville acts. The cowboy orchestra drew repeated applause. Dancing followed the entertainment.

Convention Notes

Identification badges were supplied by the Mill Mutuals.

Visiting officials of other ass'ns were: W. J. Jacobs, Falkton, and C. C. Anderson, Aberdeen, pres. and ass't sec'y respectively, of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of S. D.; Walter Albright, Bonetraill, and Chas. Conaway, Fargo, pres. and sec'y, North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n; Ron Kennedy, Des Moines, Ia., sec'y Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

The beautiful presents distributed by the Berwind Fuel Co. kept each of the delegates in their seats until the close of each session.

Twine Companies represented included Lindsay Bros., Stenson Twine Co., Stenson Bros. Co.

The Tri-State Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. distributed copies of its annual state-

EXHIBITS: Cleland Mfg. Co., Expert Grain Cleaner; A. T. Ferrell & Co., Clipper Cleaner; W. H. Ziegler Co., Caterpillar Power Unit; T. E. Ibberson Co., stereopticon slides of elevators and feed mills erected by the company; Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., S-S Feeder and Scalper; DP and CC buckets; miniature feed mixer er; DP and CC buckets; miniature feed mixer and pneumatic attrition mill; Howe Scale Co., grain beam with weightograph; recording beam for truck scales; Hart-Carter Co., Roscoe-Ajax oat huller, Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator, Utility Model Carter Disc Separator; J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works, double distributor, spout liner, flexible spout; Superior Separator Co., width grader, Superior Terminal 7 cylinder separator, demonstrator, aspirator. Archor der separator, demonstrator aspirator; Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., wheat germ oil and feeds; Milcor Steel Co., sheet steel; Minnhybrid Seed Corn Ass'n, hybrid seed corn; J. H. Fisch Co., photos of grain elevators constructed and grain mills; Gustafson Seed Grain Mchy. Co., smut treating equipment; R. R. Howell Co., Calumet Cups, spout liner, head drive, fire buckets.

British shipping interests have recently bought 18 United States vessels. The French have bought 14.

Calendars Received

The Kempton Co-operative Co., of Kempton, Ill., has favored its patrons with a wall calendar brimful of information of value to farmers, and embellished with color reproduction of the home of George Washington at Mount

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 23/4 lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9½x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 72. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10 1/2 x 15 1/2, and will accommodate 10,382 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 Lbs.

Ouplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns, Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery. Postage Extra.

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Grain Carriers

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Feb. 3 totaled 38,080, against 29,541 during the like week a year ago as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Chicago, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission on Feb. 2 ordered a leading department store to cease operating free buses to carry customers from Cicero, Berwyn and Brookfield to its store, on the ground it was operating a public utility without a license.

Portland, Ore.—J. J. Edwards, pres. of the Tri-State Wheat Transportation Council. acted as chairman of a meeting here Jan. 22 to demand lower rates by rail on grain from interior points to the coast. A resolution was adopted calling on the Maritime Commission to allocate more ships to the intercoastal movement of grain to the southeastern states.

Shippers Advisory Board meetings will be held during March: The Southwest at the Edson Hotel, Beaumont, Tex., Mar. 6, 7; Trans-Edson Hotel, Beaumont, 1ex., Mar. 6, 7; Trans-Missouri-Kansas at Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mar. 11, 12; Allegheny at Hotel Wm. Penn, Pittsburgh, Mar. 13, 14; New England at Copley Plaza, Boston, Mar. 14; Ohio Valley at Deshler-Wallick, Columbus, Mar. 19; Southeast at Geo. Washington Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., Mar. 21, and Pacific Northwest at Multnomah Hotel, Portland Ore., Mar. 21, 22. Hotel, Portland, Ore., Mar. 21, 22.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 24 ruled that the proposed 4 cents per 100 Ibs, reduction on grain for export from Chicago and other points was less than a reasonable minimum. The rates were to have gone into effect June 20 and expire Nov. 30, the purpose of the cut being to prevent the grain going by lake. They were under suspension and never went into force. The importance of this ruling lies in indicating future action by the Commission when the railroads attempt a similar cut in the spring of 1940.

Toledo, O .- The Toledo Board of Trade, announces Sec'y A. E. Schultz, is filing a formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission to get the Toledo-Baltimore rate on ex-lake export grain back to the Buffalo-Baltimore normal basis. Several years of conferences have been held by the Toledo grain interests to procure a proper adjustment. With good prospects for a heavy movement of ex-lake grain thru Toledo for export, members are hopeful that the matter will be set down for an early hearing.

Railroad Rate Structure Distorted

The Interstate Commerce Commission in its

annual report says:

Competition of today has been and is cutting the props from under the old railroad rate structure and the principles, if such they can be called, upon which it was based. The trucks have been esting into the trucks have been eating into the remunerative short-haul traffic and into the highly profitable carload traffic in high-grade commodities which load well, and the water carriers and the pipe lines have been taking their toll of much longhaul traffic.

The only railroad rates which have stood up are the rates on traffic, mostly long haul, which for one reason or another happens to be more or less immune to the competition of other types of carriers; but this is a circumstance which has provided an incentive for the decentralization of industry. tralization of industry and often for the use of substitute materials. Because of the competitive reductions, the railroad rate structure has come to be full of apparent distortions and inconsistencies, and has grown more complex.

Cargill, Inc., has ordered construction by the Bethlehem Steel Co. of four self-propelled barges to carry grain on the New York barge

The Rock Island has on order 1,000 new, all-steel, wood-lined box cars of 100,000 lbs. capacity. Broken linings provide deep pockets for shippers grain.

April 1 is the new date set for the filing of briefs with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of reshipping rates on Exbarge grain at Chicago.

Railroads were taxed \$12.38 for each \$1 earned for stockholders during the 9 years ending with 1939. In the 9 years 1921-29 taxes earned for stockholders during the 9 were only 56c on each \$1 of net earned income.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that proposed increases in freight rates on grain and grain products from the St. Louis district to Evansville, Mount Vernon, Ind., and Henderson, Ky., are not justified.

The Burlington has asked the Nebraska State Railroad Commission for leave to reduce the rate on grain 1 cent per 100 pounds from Orleans, Republican, Red Cloud, Bloomington, Naponee and Lama to Omaha.

Abandonment by the M. & St. L. of 29.6 miles of road between Aberdeen and Leola, S. D., should be denied, is the recommendation by Examiner J. S. Prichard, public necessity requiring operation of the branch.

The Kansas City Board of Trade, St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Omaha Grain Exchange and Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n have joined in starting suit to force the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant transit privileges and thru rates on grain and grain products to eastern

Rate reductions have been proposed covering grain sorghums from Texas, and Oklahoma Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado points, Some objections have been offered to this proposed reduction, but it is believed that they will soon be authorized effective in the greater part of the territory named.—J. F. Moyer, see'y Kansas Grain, Seed & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Sterling, Colo.—A hearing will be held here Mar. 1 by the Interstate Commerce Commission on a complaint that rates of the Burlington and the Union Pacific railroads on grain shipments from Nebraska and Colorado to Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., were "unjust and un-reasonable," filed by the Kansas City Board of Trade and the St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Shaffton Sta., Ia. — Abandonment of the Rock Island branch from Shaffton to Bennett, and from Tipton to Elmira, has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. abandonment will leave elevators of Hugo Lensch at New Liberty and Home Lumber Co. at Buchanan without rail service. A petition of the Milwaukee Railroad to abandon a line from Oxford Junction to Eldridge, is reported to have been denied.

The barge lines have been compelled by ice in the Mississippi River to notify the railroads of a suspension of service below Vicksburg, Miss. Numerous towboats and barges, some of them loaded with freight, are tied up until more moderate weather opens up the channels, it is reported from river points.

Argentina's corn acreage is reported by Broomhall as 17,795,000 acres, an increase of 36 per cent over last year.

Need More Free Time for Inspection at Chicago

The necessity for additional free time on grain for reinspection at Chicago was considered at the recent meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board.

Mr. Benson, of the Board of Trade Transportation Department, said: The present rule provides that no additional free time will be allowed. The regular demurrage rules provide on grain that when inspection is officially reported by 11 a. m., it must be disposed of by 6 p. m. of the same date. There is some grain on which the grade is uncertain, and occasionally an extra day's free time is required.

We did have that additional free time prior Federal Control and the World War in It was then taken away from Chicago and all the other markets, and we have been trying ever since to get the rule restored, without success. The matter was before the I. C. C. and the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission in 1910, and both of said bodies, formally and informally, approved the rule being sought, and that some addi-tional free time should be permitted where it was necessary to have reinspection on appeal.

Minneapolis and Duluth have been successful in having the rule restored, and in this respect Chicago seeks equality of treatment. The rule in effect at Minneapolis and Duluth provides for additional free time being allowed where the grade is changed.

Prior to 1918, we had additional free time

whether or not the grade was changed. Our people are agreeable to the change in the rule only where the grade is changed. It affects but 2 to 3 per cent of our receipts; and would be a slight concession only on the part of the railroads; and would be helpful to the railroads in meeting barge and truck line competition.

This is really a country shipper matter—the reconsigning charge amounts to \$2.97 a car; and the demurrage charge to \$2.20 a car, a total of \$5.17. We have a reconsignment and disposition charge from the inspec-tion tracks, or a total of \$5.17, and that is paid by the country shipper. The Chicago Board of Trade has been acting for the country-shipper.

"RANDOLPH"

OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY 3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U.S.A.

Field Seeds

Waverly, Ia.—Wm. Meeker and his son, Dorr, have purchased the Carsey Seed Store.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Robert S. Griswold Seed & Floral Co. has moved into larger quarters

Mapleton, Ia.—Dale Vanderbur has leased a 2-story brick building for his larger seed store.

Fresno, Cal.—Grover C. Carter, proprietor of the Fresno Seed Co., died Jan. 28 of a heart attack.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Henry Van den Akker, of the Hub City Feed & Seed Co., died recently, aged 58 years.

Omaha, Neb.—The spring meeting of the Western Seedmen's Ass'n will be held Apr. 27 at the Hotel Fontenelle.

Shenandoah, Ia.—The Earl E. May Seed Co. will operate 27 stores this spring in Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri.

Janesville, Wis.—Geo. L. Graham, for many years in the seed and feed business, died recently of a heart ailment.

Guadalupe, Cal.—L. D. Waller died Feb. 12 after several months' illness. He was president of the Waller-Franklin Seed Co.

Beeville, Tex.—The Beeville Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$8,000 capital stock by Paul Russell, Claude E. Heard and Agnes Corrigan.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Louis Worthington, manager of the Worthington Seed Co., died of pneumonia Feb. 5. He had been engaged in the seed business for more than 25 years.

Corvallis, Ore.—Growing of chewings fescue seed has been very profitable on the 82 acres harvested on the farm of Joe Richard. He received \$9,200 for the seed.—F.K.H.

New York, N. Y.—Jas. McHutchison died Feb. 2 at his home in Jersey City, aged 67 years. He was born in Australia, and had had a wide experience with European seed firms.

Sumner, Wash.—Frank A. Chervenka, Inc., has been incorporated to deal in seeds, bulbs and plants, with \$20,000 capital stock, by Frank A., Francis A. and Ethel J. Chervenka.

Port Orchard, Wash.—J. Tellvik, operating the Port Orchard Feed & Seed Co., has taken over the feed and seed business of the Kitsap Lumber & Feed Co., the latter continuing the lumber and building material business.

West Allis, Wis.—O. R. Staples has bought of J. B. Taylor the business of the Mayr Seed & Feed Co. Mr. Taylor enlarged the store a year ago, but after assisting Mr. Staples for a few months will quit on account of ill health.

Monmouth, Ore.—The annual meeting of the Monmouth Cooperative Creamery and Warehouse Ass'n disclosed in the poundage seed report that this warehouse has been second heaviest handler of seed the last year in Oregon. The total of the business for the creamery and warehouse this year was \$296,084.30. The hairy vetch, not so favored a prospect at first of the year, has proved a winner in agricultural markets.—F.K.H.

Directory Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND. Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

ST. LOUIS, MO. Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds. Mobile, Ala.—Emile Schuermann has opened a store for the sale of field, garden and flower seeds.

Bellevue, Ia.—J. H. Felderman has purchased a building in which to open a seed, feed and implement business.

Spencer, Ia.—A complete seed cleaning equipment has been installed by the Clay County Seed Co. in an addition completed last fall.

Whitesboro, Tex.—A seed and feed store has been opened by E. T. and Chas. Allen. All kinds of bulk seed will be bought and sold, with Chas. Allen in charge.

Cambridge, Ill.—Cambridge Farmers Seed Co. is reported planning extensive improvements to its building which suffered fire loss in January.

Corvallis, Ore.—Approximately 100 seed growers and seed dealers attended a meeting at Oregon State College, Feb. 9, to hear an explanation of the new federal seed act, now in effect.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Seed and Weed Council was organized Jan. 29 with the following officers: pres., Mark Thornburg, see'y of agriculture, Des Moines; 1st vice pres., Henry Kling, pres. Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n, Cedar Rapids; 2d v. p., Earl Elijah, and see'y, R. H. Porter, Ames.

Milford, Ill.—White corn is so much in demand that country elevator operators distributing seed to growers may be interested to learn that two white hybrids are among the 12 hybrids developed by Crow's Hybrid Corn Co., and designated at 501W and 701W. The kernels of these are suited for milling.

The Field Seed Institute of North America has been formed for research into the primary handling and marketing of field seed crops and the development of ideas looking toward improvements in the production and marketing of these crops, co-operating with the American Seed Trade Ass'n and other agencies.

Winchester, Ind.—We are much concerned with the quality of our seed oats and seed beans. It is difficult to find any with a germination of over 65% to 70%. Some of the finest beans we have ever handled run very low in germination, undoubtedly this is a result of the hot, dry weather we had at the ripening period last fall.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v-pres.

College Station, Tex.—Increases of the new Texas Golden Prolific Corn have been made at the Nacogdoches Station and supplies of seed were furnished to numerous 4 H Club members in the vicinity of Nacogdoches, so that a rather considerable supply of seed of this valuable new yellow corn is now available at reasonable prices, according to information received from H. F. Morris, Supt. of the Nacogdoches Station.

Baton Rouge, La.—The Louisiana Seed Council was organized Jan. 26 with Lane Wilson, Shreveport, pres.; J. F. Percy, assistant L. S. U. extension agronomist, sec'y, and E. R. May, inspector for the seed certification board, assistant sec'y. Besides college workers the membership includes the following seed dealers: W. F. Williamson, Baton Rouge; Vernon R. Mayer, Shreveport; W. T. Nolin, Ham-

burg; Louis B. Reuter, New Orleans; J. H. Cado, Alexandria; A. Petrus, Monroe, and Lane Wilson, Shreveport.

Colby, Kan.—At Colby, where the comparison has been made for 23 years, the yield of winter wheat was about 1½ times as much as spring wheat on cropped land and nearly twice as much on fallow. At Tribune, the ratio has been nearly 2 to 1 in favor of winter wheat in the various experiments. At the Hays branch of the experiment station in central Kansas, the ratio of yield of winter wheat to spring wheat is about 2½ to 1 and at Manhattan in eastern Kansas the ratio is about 4 to 1.—H. H. Laude, professor of farm crops, Kansas State College.

Lafayette, Ind.—Varieties of oats offered Indiana farmers under such names as Swedish Star, Canadian, Belgium, Norway, Mammoth Cluster, Gunson, Garton, Sensation and the New Victory have as a rule been mid-season to late varieties that are not superior to varieties of similar maturity formerly extensively grown like the Victory, Swedish Select, Big Four and Silvermine. In fact, some of the new ones

Shortage of Seed Oats

A decided shortage of seed oats is apparent in eastern and southern Iowa, according to a survey reported by L. C. Burnett, agronomist at Iowa State College. Central and northwest Iowa appear to have an ample supply of seed for this grain.

for this grain.

The survey covered 10 corn belt states. Only states reporting ample supplies of seed oats were Michigan, Minnesota and South Dakota.

The survey listed 17 elevators in Iowa as having a total of 50,000 bus. of oats for sale.

"About 40 per cent of all the Iowa reports

"About 40 per cent of all the Iowa reports indicated that farmers would have to get seed oats outside of their own communities, and there is a state-wide demand for improved varieties," Burnett said. "In Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, an even greater shortage prevails."

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO. CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF

FIELD SEEDS

GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

COORD KELLY'S ODDER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

SOY BEANS, COW PEAS and HYBRID CORN

We have two houses in the main producing sections of all three of these items, and are in a position to quote very attractive prices.

KELLY SEED CO.

PEORIA, ILL.

SAN JOSE, ILL.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedesa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

are old but carry a new name and a fancy price. Some especially tempting names are the "Combine," and "Hybrid" oats.—K. E. Beeson, Purdue extension agronomist.

Grants Pass, Ore.—Enlargement of its ladino clover seed cleaning plant was voted by the Josephine Growers Co-operative Ass'n following an extension service discussion of clover problems. Members authorized directors to increase plant facilities as much as they considered feasible. Special cleaning equipment is required to separate buckhorn (plantain) from the clover because it is of the same diameter and weight. By using moist sawdust in the cleaning mill, buckhorn may be separated. Its sticky surface adheres to the sawdust and increases its size.—F.K.H.

Government Program on Seeds

N. C. Donaldson, Oregon representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, speaking at Corvallis recently, said government loans will be made only on recleaned seeds; that the loans would be on a demand note basis, callable if the farmers insisted on

holding and storing their seeds.

The A.A.A. is reported to be taking some of the seed on which advances were made last fall and shipping it on government land grant freight rates to county com'ites in the South for distribution to needy farmers.

Said Mr. Donaldson, this program for helping Southern farmers is intended to stimulate use of peas and hairy vetch as cover crops in the cotton belt, not to interfere with the seed trade of commercial seed houses.

Soybean Germination Is Low

Germination of soybean seed is low according to reports from Purdue University and the University of Illinois, covering samples of 1939 soybeans.

Average germination of several hundred samples of soybeans collected from over all Indiana by Purdue University is about 60% to 70%, with an occasional lot that tests 80% or better. Many of the samples showed only 10% to 35% live seed.

The University of Illinois report shows that

only about half the seed in representative samples proved to be strong in germination tests.

A similar condition is reported in other states of the Corn Belt. Extensive testing will be necessary to find soybeans suitable for plant-

Grain dealers can help their farmers by conducting germination tests on seed soybeans they expect to plant. Soil, a sawdust box, a "rag doll," or blotting paper on a plate on which 50 to 100 seeds are placed and kept properly moistened at room temperature, are simple methods to use. More vigorous seedlings should be at least four inches tall when readings are made.

332 S. La Salle St.

Iowa 939 Wins Top Honors

Iowa Hybrid 939 won top honors in the 1939 Iowa Corn Yield Test, in which 1,214 hybrid entries and at least five open-pollinated varieties were grown in each of 12 Iowa fields in the 12 districts in which the state was divided, according to announcement at Farm & Home Week, at Iowa State College.

Best hybrids proved most efficient producers in each of the 12 tests. The winning number was developed at Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, and was entered by William Dockendorff & Sons, Danville, in the northern section of the state, altho it is not considered early enough for that area in normal seasons. A warm, late fall was credited

Film on Seed Treatment Is Available

Groups of grain growers will find entertainment and instruction in the dramatic moving picture titled "Black Scourge," in which the heroes are the American farmer and the American research workers. This one-reel motion picture dramatizes the progress in the fight against crop diseases.

The picture, shot on a dozen typical farms and in experiment stations and research laboratories, features such old line villains as stinking smut of wheat, the smuts of oats and rye, stripe disease of barley; and seed and seedling

diseases of corn.

The film is available in either the 16 mm. or 35 mm. sizes. Sound projectors are necessary for the use of this film. It is lent on application two weeks in advance by the Bayer-Semesan Co.

Wheat Improvement Badly Needed

Glenn H. LeDioyt, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, speaking at Paw-

nee City, said:
Pawnee County wheat was found to be in a badly mixed condition with objectionable varieties being grown. Of the 100 samples tested only one was free from mixtures of other varieties. rieties, and this pure sample was not a rec-

ommended variety.

Fifty-nine per cent of the samples were Fulcaster, a variety of soft wheat also known as Pec, Half Bushel or Marvelous. This wheat is objectionable to the millers and bakers as a bread wheat, and such a high percentage of it mixed with hard wheat accounts for much of the objection to southeastern Nebraska

Fulcaster is not a high yielding variety. In tests at Lincoln it was discarded after about ten years of testing because of its low yield rec-The extent to which this variety is

grown is a real menace to the reputation of Nebraska's wheat crop.

New Minnesota Corn Hybrids

Five new yellow corn hybrids will be re-leased to growers this spring by University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. They are: Minhybrid 400 to 499, late, mature as late or

later than 403 and 301, usually in about 107

500-599, medium, later than 401 and earlier than 403 or 301, usually 100 to 107 days.
600-699, medium early, similar in time of
maturity to 401, usually 95 to 100 days.
700-799, early, similar in time of maturity to
402, usually 90 to 95 days.

800-899, very early, earlier than 402, less than

Min-hybrid 250, a hybrid pop-corn that results from a cross of Japanese Hulless inbred lines, has yielded 16% more ear corn than its parents, has given 29% greater popping volume, matures earlier, and is somewhat less susceptible to smut, reports University Farm agronomists. Its white ears are three to four inches long, and uniformly cylindrical in shape.

Spartan Barley a Menace

By W. A. Brookins, of University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Spartan barley, a two-row variety, is a menace to Minnesota's profitable malting barley industry.

Minnesota farmers last year received between 11/2 and 3 million dollars in premium prices for some 5,000 cars of malting barley. This income was over and above what the same amount of feed barley would have returned, and is in jeopardy unless producers are careful to offer a

product that meets maltsters' requirements.

Five per cent or more of two-row barley mixed with six-row barley makes the lot unacceptable for malting, and experience shows that the two types mix so readily that when even one or two farmers in a neighborhood grow a two-row type, half the other growers will have trouble with mixtures.

Studies made since 1936 show around 70 per cent of the Oderbrucker and Manchuria barley grown is now so mixed with Spartan and other two-row types that they are worthless for malting purposes. This happened because a few years ago when Oderbrucker and Manchuria were generally grown, a limited amount of Spartan and other two-row barley was also produced. A similar fate can easily overtake the present malting varieties unless two-row types are kept out.

With the malting industry in this country paying a premium for 60 million bushels a year of six-row barley, this market should not be jeopardized. Only about 3 million bushels of two-row barley is used annually as pearled bar-

ley in soups and cereals.

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to

EXPECITE Calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

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Chicago, Ill.

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profit from the farmers you already serve. Get this Du Bay sign free. Write today for our complete Seed Treating Service plan, listing available low-cost commercial treaters and offering sales helps to assist you in establishing this service. Address Bayer-Semesan Company (Inc.), Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Delaware.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Indiana Highway Department Intolerant of Weed Seeds

Indiana wholesale seedsmen have a problem, says Guy Davis, head of Hooten-Davis Seed Co., at Lebanon.

The problem concerns the sale of soft grass seeds to the Indiana Highway Commission, soft grass seeds being the kind that have fuzzy or clinging coats, which are very difficult to mix thoroly by bulking.

The state highway commission buys such seeds for planting along the highways, giving the business naturally to the lowest offers. Seedsmen figure closely when they make these offers, then scatter the shipments in small lots over the state according to the instructions of the highway commission.

Then is when the highway commission gets in its licks. It has a state seed inspector traveling around to take samples of each lot. These analyzed by the state seed laboratory. found lower in germination or purity, than specified, a deduction from the seed company's invoice is made in line with the conscience of the purchasing buro, regardless of the fact that the shortage may be well within normal inspec-tion tolerance. Normal tolerance on such seeds is reported to be 8%. With germination off 3% in the Davis case, the state deducted 8% from the invoice.

Protection for the seedsman is difficult. According to Indiana law, the state cannot be sued. Which closes the deal, and leaves the seedsman poorer, but wiser. Thereafter he throws state requisitions in the waste basket. Thereafter he

Treatment of Seed Corn

By MERLE T. JENKINS, Buro of Plant Industry The treatment of seed corn with any of the mercury dusts manufactured for that purpose is recommended under some conditions. primary purpose of seed treatment is to kill certain seed-borne disease-producing organisms without injuring the seed. Increases in yield from seed treatment will depend largely on the percentage of kernels infected with these

Even the best lots of seed may carry appreciable amounts of infection with the ear rot organisms, principally Diplodia, Fusarium, Gibberella, and Basisporium. Seed matured or stored under unfavorable conditions may carry appreciable amounts of *Penicillium* and other of the so-called weak parasites. The planting of seed carrying such infections may result in reduced field germination, blighting of the young plants, or reduction in the vigor of the plants that survive. The extent of such infections in seed corn, as well as the reduction in yield following the planting of such seed, depends on man factors and varies from year to year. In general, it may be said that damage caused by

Seed treatments usually, tho not always, improve stands and yields of corn in the central corn belt states and, in some years, in other Such treatments are most likely to improve low-germinating seed or that planted early or in cold, wet soil.

the seedling blight diseases appears to be of greatest importance in the central, more humid

areas of the corn belt.

The following three dust treatments are available commercially from most dealers in farm supplies at the present time: New Improved Semesan, Jr.; active ingredient, ethyl mercuric phosphate. Barbak C.; active ingredients, mercuric phenyl cyanamide and cadmium Merko; active ingredient, mercury (metallic).

The names of these products are furnished merely as information, and their mention does not imply any recommendation of them.

These three dust treatments are usually applied to the seed in a mixing machine at the rate of 2 ounces a bushel. The directions

printed on the containers should be followed. When treating seed, the operator should use every precaution to avoid breathing the mercury dust, which is poisonous.—Bull. No. 1822.

Oat Varieties Must Be True to Name

Seedsmen should be careful not to sell oats as "Burt" or for that matter under any other variety name unless they know them to be as represented. Many oat varieties are hard to distinguish from the appearance of the seeds, and where this is the case, under the Federal Seed Act the seedsman must procure from the grower of the oats a state-ment vouching for the variety, if the variety name is to be used in connection with sales made in interstate commerce.

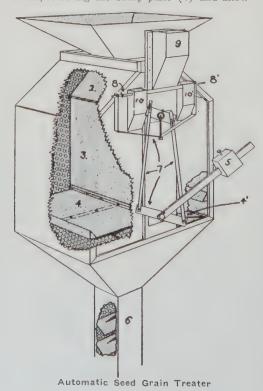
According to the United States Buro of Plant Industry good Burt seed oats is now very difficult to obtain in quantities. Buro says that in recent years the Columbia has become an important spring variety in this trading territory and is replacing Burt to a considerable extent-Columbia may be superior to Burt in that it is a much more uniform variety and usually fairly easily identified by the small grayish yellow striped kernels. Columbia is strictly a spring variety and should not be sold under any circumstances for fall seeding.

The Board is expecting to scrutinize, as to variety, more carefully than heretofore the oats which is placed on sale in Arkansas this spring. Should the variety not be as represented, if the shipment originated in another state the evidence of misbranding will be turned over to the U. S. Department of Agri-culture. If the oats originated in Arkansas the case will be handled under the Arkansas Seed Law.-Arkansas State Plant Board.

Seed Treater for Elevators

The automatic seed treater devised by the S. D. A. and shown in the engraving herewith can treat 200 bus. of seed grain per hour with mercury dust to control smut.

The grain enters the hopper and is deflected In grain enters the hopper and is deflected by the rocking baffle (2) into the bin at the left. When one-half bushel of grain has en-tered the bin, the lever arm (5) is overbal-anced, lowering the dump plate (4) and allow-



ing the left bin to spill. This closes the right bin, at the same time throwing the rocking baffle (2) to the left until one-half bushel of grain has entered the right-hand bin, when rocking baffle is again overbalanced to the right. The grain, as it leaves the dump bin, passes thru a hopper and into the chute (6), which is provided with baffle plates to mix the grain with the treating dust.

The dust is automatically fed into the grainweighing bins by a system of levers (7), which, each time a bin is dumped, shoves the dust plunger (8, 8¹) to left or right, feeding dust from the dust bin (9) into one or the other of the two dust chutes (10, 10¹). Thus both the grain and the dust are automatically and accurately measured out and efficiently mixed.

The proportion of dust feed may be varied by changing the length of stroke by moving the stop collars.

Wheat Improvement Supported in Kansas

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has set up a Com'ite on Wheat Varieties in Kansas. Sec'y J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is chairman.

The com'ite represents farmers, grain dealers, millers and research workers. The purpose of the com'ite is to promote good varieties of wheat and prevent the spread and cultivation of inferior varieties. The com'ite is expected to work closely with the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, which is using the Canadian Crop Testing Plan under the direction of Dr. John H. Parker, to improve the yield, quality, and premium value of Kansas Wheat.

The Kansas Industrial Development Commission has granted \$1,000 from its funds to the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, "earmarked" to help defray the expenses of maintaining the master wheat testing plot of the improvement ass'n at Quivira Acres, Manhattan. In this plot are being tested 3,100 samples of wheat, 100 samples from each of the 31 cooperating communities. One-acre fields of Turkey, Tenmarq, Blackhull, and Chiefkan wheats are being grown to quantities of these varieties sufficient for large-scale comparative milling tests in the Kansas State College Mill, and baking tests in several cooperating laboratories.

At three meetings of Kansas farmers, grain dealers, millers, and business men at Salina on Feb. 14: Hutchinson, Feb. 15, and Wichita, Feb. 16, under sponsorship of local Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, Dr. Parker reported on the progress of the wheat improve-ment ass'n, with particular reference to the annual Wheat Field Days at wheat testing plots in 31 counties, and to the sale and planting of more than 35,000 bus. of Grade A and Certified seed of recommended varieties in these counties. Lots of 10,000 bus. of Tenmarq and Kanred wheats, grown by Albert Weaver of Bird City, are soon to be milled in Kansas City and used for large scale baking tests in Kansas City, and New York.

Dr. Parker called attention to need for a continuing program of wheat improvement work, pointing out that a Federal Grain Supervision survey in July-August, 1939, showed Kansas dealers shipped 1,025 cars of "mixed" wheat to terminal markets at a loss of \$46,000. compared with what they would have received for first quality grain, but this was a marked improvement over the same two months in 1938. when the survey showed marketing of 1,894 cars of "mixed" wheat.

Dr. W. M. Jardine, of the University of Wichita, speaking before the Wichita meeting, urged payment of premiums to farmers who raise and market high quality wheat.

Jess Smith, president of the improvement ass'n, declared that nearly half the flour consumed in this nation is used by commercial bake shops. "It's about time we are finding out what our customers want, and deliver the goods.

Feeds & Feeding

F. B. Morrison

Fifth Printing

20th Edition

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,050 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

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Feedstuffs

Frankfort, Ky.—House Bill 346 would regulate the manufacture and sale of canned dog

Alfalfa Meal production in January totaled 11,000 tons, against 21,000 tons in January, 1939, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Brewers' dried grains production in January was 6,900 tons, against 7,000 tons in January, 1939, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Distillers dried grains amounting to 15,100 tons were produced in January, against 12,900 tons in January, 1939, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Washington, D. C.—Mandatory inspection and permissive grading of fish and fish products are provided for in a bill the subject of hearings held Jan. 16 and Feb. 6 and 7.

Production of linseed oil meal during the three months July, August and September was 125,900 tons, against 93,700 tons during the like months of 1939, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Albany, N. Y .- Senate Bill No. 450 would make the manufacturer liable to the ultimate consumer for claims or injuries, despite the rule of law that no one can recover from one with whom he had no contractual relationship.

St. Louis, Mo .- A New England delegation of 253 feed dealers and live stock breeders went by special train to St. Louis for a 2-day meeting Feb. 19 and 20 including a visit to the experimental farm at Gray Summit of the Ralston Purina Co., and a tour of the mill.-P.J.P.

The sugar percentage in molasses can be determined by using a Brix Hydrometer with inclosed thermometer and some simple equipment costing about \$16, as described in Spencer and Meade's "Handbook for Cane Sugar Manufacturers and Their Chemists." This is of interest since the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials in their 1940 official publication changed the basis from the Baume to the Brix in their three definitions of feeding

Soybeans as a Source of Fat in the Dairy Ration

At the Cornell University Station two double reversal feeding experiments were conducted to compare concentrate mixtures containing ground soybeans with mixtures containing sol vent-extracted heat-treated soybean oil meal plus starch to replace the removed fat. Cows of the Jersey and Holstein breeds were used. Mixed hay and corn silage were fed to all lots, and all feeds were fed at commonly accepted levels. The ground soybean ration and the soybean oil meal ration contained 5.27 and 3.35 per cent fat, respectively, in the first trial and 6.33 and 3.09 per cent fat, respectively, in the second trial.

Cows on the high fat rations consistently showed an advantage in the amount of 4-per cent fat-corrected milk produced, with these increases primarily attributable to the higher milk yield rather than to a pronounced increase in the butterfat content of the milk.

The soybean mixture proved fully as palatable as the soybean oil meal, and there was no evidence that the metabolism of the animals was upset by the higher fat intake. These results substantiate previous findings at this laboratory that a certain level of fat intake is important from the standpoint of maximum milk and fat production, and show that ground soybeans are a satisfactory and practical source of the fat needed.—Bulletin 722.

Mineral Needs of Cows

C. W. Holdaway of the Virginia Experiment Station reports that mineral balance trials with milking cows indicated that as the alfalfa hay intake was increased to provide large excesses of calcium there was a progressive increase in the calcium in the excreta above the increased amounts fed until a point was reached where the calcium in the excreta exceeded the amount

Widening the calcium: phosphorous ratio by feeding excessive amounts of calcium did not affect the utilization of phosphorus. sodium phosphate as a supplement caused marked elimination of phosphorus in the excreta so that no phosphorus was retained for maintenance or productive purposes.

Feed Men Meet at Buffalo

JOHN B. STOUTEN, president of the Corn JOHN B. STOUTEN, president of the Corn Exchange, delivered an address welcoming to Buffalo the members of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n for their midwinter meeting Feb. 9 in the Hotel Buffalo.

Dr. H. D. BRANION, head of the department of animal nutrition at Ontario Agricultural College, spoke on "The Where, Why and Whither of Livestock and Poultry Feeding."

A. LEAL BIBBINS, Buffalo, reviewed the economic situation and its political implications.

The poonday luncheon was well attended, 150

The noonday luncheon was well attended, 150

LEWIS ABBOTT, sec'y, Hamburg, N. Y., urged members to plan to make the silver anniversary convention next summer an outstanding

event in attendance and interest.

The trucking bill in the state legislature, replacing the one vetoed by the governor, was

A resolution was adopted requesting the Tariff Commission not to make any changes in the

present regulations on imports of bran and other milling by-products.

Vitamin Content of Fish Products

In the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry V. Aschehoug, H. Kringstad and G. Lunde give results of determinations of the vitamin D potency of several samples of fresh herring and canned fish by feeding young rats biologically.

The international standard for vitamin D was used for comparison in each test and photographs were the criterion. The oil used for the tests was extracted with ether from the ground material. Three samples of small fresh sild-sardines varied in potency from 70 to 145 I. U. vitamin D per g.

Twelve samples of canned sild-sardines, from 4 days to 9 years of age, showed values varying from 15 to 45 I. U. per g. for the mixture of fish oil and olive oil from the cans, or 390 to 1,000 I. U. per 100 g. total produce. The vitamin D content was not affected by the age

Special packings prepared from fish of known vitamin D potency and with known amounts of olive oil were examined after canning, and no loss of vitamin D potency was found as a result of the canning process. The following values, expressed in I. U. per g. of fat, were found for a single sample of each: cod roe canned 60, mackerel liver 800, mackerel flesh 60, salted red char 200, tuna ventral part 80, tuna dorsal part 70, dog fish liver 35, and

The GRAIN JOURNAL

Recent Advances in Protein Nutrition

By F. B. Morrison of Cornell before Am. Soc. of Animal Production.

The most recent extensive summary of the data on the nutritive value for growing rats of the proteins from various sources is that of McCollum and associates in the fifth edition of "The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition." On studying such tables, one is perplexed and baffled by the great differences in the values secured by various investigators for the proteins in a particular food, and by the wide range in the values obtained by different methods of investigation. Part of these disconcerting differences are due to the fact that some investigators have not had sufficient patience to secure data on enough animals to warrant definite conclusions. Other differences have been caused by variations in the plane of protein intake.

It should have been universally recognized many years ago that data bearing on the efficiency of protein from various sources can be legitimately compared only when the various rations contain the same percentage of protein, and when protein is not fed in excess. This is because the percentage efficiency is much higher at low levels of protein intake, altho the rate of production of the animal may be greatly lessened.

It must also be borne in mind that the "biological value" method of measuring the nutritive value of protein, which has been extensively employed, measures the efficiency of the protein for maintenance and growth, combined. It has been well proved that the amino acid requirements for mere body maintenance are different and less rigorous than those for growth. Therefore, biological values secured with young animals which are making good gains in protein tissue cannot be safely compared with others obtained with young animals storing little or no protein. Yet this fundamental fact has often been ignored.

tal fact has often been ignored.

Recent investigations at the Washington station with chicks show the wide differences there may be in the relative values of two sources of protein when measured by different experimental methods. The value of the protein in soybean oil meal (hydraulic process) was compared with that in casein by six methods of experimentation with the following results:

experimentation with the following result	ts:
Protein	Value
S	oybea
	Oil
Casein	Meal
Mitchell's biological value method 78.7	74.2
Cornell protein retention method100	81.9
Washington State College biologi-	
cal value method 92.3	90.5
Almquist chemical method 91.1	90.5
New gross protein value method	
of Washington State College100	58.5
Ordinary growth (interpreted the	0011
same as preceding method)100	56.3

In the new "Gross protein value method" proposed by the investigators at the Washington station, the relative value of the protein in a protein supplement is determined, in comparison with that of casein, when used to balance a low-protein ration adequate in vitamins and minerals, in which nearly all of the protein is furnished by a mixture of cereal feeds with 6 per cent alfalfa leaf meal. Such differences in the relative ranking of the proteins in two feeds as are shown in this table certainly merit much further investigation.

It is now generally recognized that the protein requirement of any particular kind and class of animal is not a requirement for merely a certain total amount of digestible protein per head daily, but undoubtedly a requirement for certain amounts of the particular amino acids which are essential for this kind and class of animals.

The most notable advances in determining which amino acids are essential for a particular species of animal have been made recently in the well-known investigations of Rose and associates at the University of Illinois. By means of extensive experiments in which rats were

fed mixtures of various purified amino acids as practically the sole source of nitrogen, it was first found that growth could not be obtained on any mixture of the then known amino acids. Only after these investigators had discovered the new amino acid, threonine, was success attained in securing normal growth on a mixture of pure amino acids.

Marstone of Australia compared the growth on shaved areas of Merino ewes made on a ration of alfalfa hay and oat straw and the growth when one gram of cystine was added per head daily. This addition of cystine was believed to have increased the growth of wool 14 per cent. Tho alfalfa leaves apparently contained ample cystine in English tests, in experiments at the Oregon station with growing rats alfalfa proteins seemed to contain too little cystine for highest efficiency. In more recent Oregon experiments, it has been found that the lactation promoting properties for rats of a ration containing 9 per cent alfalfa protein are markedly enhanced by the addition of cystine.

In further work the Oregon investigators found that cystine does not significantly improve either the growth or the lactation-promoting properties of peanut meal protein, while methionine improves both properties. They conclude: "Our results indicate that the combined requirements for cystine and methionine and the conditions governing the interchangeability of cystine and methionine are of essentially similar orders for growth and lactation."

Protein Supplements for Swine

The Georgia Experiment Station in Circular 118 summarizes the results of a series of feeding trials comparing tankage, fish meal, and mixtures of tankage and cottonseed meal or tankage and peanut meal as protein supplements for fattening hogs. In a trial with heavy feeder pigs, those receiving a tankage-peanut meal mixture made more rapid gains and returned a greater margin over feed costs than groups receiving tankage alone or a tankage-cottonseed meal mixture.

In a similar trial with young pigs having an initial weight of about 30 lb., those receiving a tankage-cottonseed meal mixture gave best results, followed in order by tankage alone and tankage and peanut meal, indicating that pigs under from 60 to 80 lb. live weight do not thrive on the peanut meal proteins.

In a single trial fish meal proved superior

In a single trial fish meal proved superior to tankage, both with respect to rate of gain and efficiency of protein utilization. The addition of a protein supplement to the ration of pigs while grazing peanuts proved profitable.

Molasses Does Not Replace

In experiments under the supervision of W. E. Carroll and Wise Burroughs at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, molasses failed to demonstrate capacity to replace corn for fattening pigs. To be equal in value for feeding pigs, declared the experimenters, molasses would have to be purchasable for less than one-fifth the price of corn, pound for pound.

One lot of pigs in the experiment was given 20% cane molasses, another 30%, a third, or check lot, received no molasses. The rations were similar and balanced as to protein and minerals. The only difference was the portion of corn replaced with molasses in two of the rations.

The corn fed pigs far outstripped their competition. The molasses fed pigs required from two to three weeks longer to reach the 200 lbs. market weight at which the experiment was stopped, and left the pigs in less satisfactory market condition.

Each 100 lbs. of molasses fed to pigs on the 20% ration replaced only 12 lbs. of feed; on the 30% molasses ration, 21 lbs. of feed.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

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Wheat Germ Oil and Chick Encephalomalacia

By Dr. A. J. Pacini, before Farmers' Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota

simple diet devised for the purpose of studying the effect of vitamin E-deficiency in chickens brought about unsuspected and astonishing results in the form of a grave disorder of the brain. Eight years of experimentation on the effect of E-deficient diets on animals at the laboratory of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station produced considerable understanding of the natural history of the new nutritional disease together with an appreciation of its pathology and some of the conditions under which the new disease can be produced or prevented. Sometimes known as "crazy chick disease," Pappenheimer, Goettsch and Jungherr refer to the condition as nutritional encephalo-

It is important to observe that whereas nutritional encephalomalacia, or crazy chick disease, would develop quite regularly on vitamin E-deficient diets in the laboratory, that the occurrence of a corresponding spontaneous disorder was first recognized by Jungherr as early as 1935 during routine specimen examination of chicks submitted to the diagnostic laboratory of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station.

According to Jungherr, in comparison with other diseased conditions in the same age group, spontaneously occurring field encephalomalacia, now attributed to vitamin E-deficiency, ranked fourth in importance in the year 1935-1936, and on the average held the fifth rank over a period of three years. There was a decrease in the number of cases observed during 1935-1936, as compared with 1937-1938, of almost 50 per cent. It was interesting to observe from the statistical data presented by Jungherr that the same tendency to decrease, although not quite so marked, prevailed also among the disorders listed under "Various Nutritional Disorders," and perosis and rickets; on the other hand, infectious diseases due to visible and invisible agents either remained about at the same level or even showed a marked increase (as was the case with epidemic tremor) during more recent years.

Vitamin E-deficiency experimentally produced by simplified diets in chicks occasioned changes limited almost exclusively to the brain; in ducklings, similar simplified diets representing vita-min E-deficiency brought about an extensive destruction of the skeletal muscles,-a form of myopathy; and in turkeys, similar vitamin Edeficient simplified diets produced a selective necrosis of the smooth muscle of the gizzard,a vitamin E-deficient gizzard erosion. the authors stressed in their experiment station Bulletin 229, "These experimentally produced lesions of ducks and turkeys, as is the case with chick encephalomalacia, have their counterpart in diseases which occur under natural conditions."

This observation completely disposes of the utterly fallacious assumption, nowhere sustained with experimental or other evidence, to the effect that properly balanced rations, either commercially compounded or mixed from home grown assortments, are likely to be deficient in vitamin E and that vitamin E-deficient symptoms are probably not to be met in the field. To the contrary, writing on the occurrence of encephalomalacia in the field, Jungherr states that "nutritional disorders of chicks which correspond clinically to experimental diseases induced by certain simplified diets have been observed frequently when commercial rations were fed."

PROTECTIVE EXPERIMENTS WITH NATURAL FOODSTUFFS. Having prenatural foodstuffs. Having prepared a ration which experimentally produced encephalomalacia in chicks, an attempt to identify the possible dietary factors was begun by incorporating in the synthetic diet various natural foods, such as grains, grain products, green foodstuffs, animal tissues or animal products. The ineffectiveness of these supplements led to further experiments in which the content

of mineral, fat, carbohydrate, and vitamin of the synthetic diet was varied.

When the simplified diet which produced encephalomalacia was supplemented with these natural foodstuffs, it was observed that rome of natural foodstuffs, it was observed that none of the grain gave consistent or complete protection. In one experiment, 20 per cent of whole wheat was incorporated with the result that 15 chicks remained free from the disease; but in several other experiments, complete protection was not obtained even tho the same sample of wheat was used.

Various wheat components were incorporated in the experimental diet and none of these gave complete protection. The components included wheat bran, wheat germ, white flour, wheat gluten, wheat ash. Germination of the seed wheat not increase the protective effect of the wheat, and the experiments with ethereal extracts were not promising.

Under natural conditions chicks have access to green leaves, so that a series of experiments were conducted supplementing experimental diet 108 by various green foodstuffs including lettuce, spinach, cabbage, grasss and alfalfa meal. Partial protection was obtained with lettuce, spinach and grass but as in the grain experiments, a repetition of the test often gave in-

Cabbage and alfalfa meal exerted no benefiof U. S. No. 1 extra green alfalfa, fed at a level as high as 10 per cent, likewise proved to be ineffective. In this connection it will be recalled that Shute, in his experience with the human, had also reported in medical literature that green foods, such as lettuce, spinach and others, were ineffective as compared with wheat germ oil in preventing disorders of pregnancy.

Among the animal products tested meat scraps and fresh beef liver were entirely ineffective in protecting against the disease, whereas egg yolks, in a single experiment, appeared to lower the incidence. Conflicting results were obtained with calf brains, one trial affording complete protection and a second trial affording no protection whatever.

From these observations, Goettsch and Pappenheimer concluded that the incorporation in diet 108 (the simplified diet which produced encephalomalacia in chicks) of various natural foods, such as grain products, green foodstuffs, and animal products did not completely protect the chicks against nutritional encephalomalacia. However, high lard diets apparently favored the development of lesions.

ENCEPHALOMALCIA ON VITAMIN LOW DIETS—Evidence accumulated which pointed to vitamin E as the probable protective factor against this nutritional disorder. It was therefore decided to test alpha-tocopherol, which is one of the forms of vitamin E. Alpha-tocopherol, or vitamin E, protected all of the experimental chicks completely, although the exact quantity of vitamin E necessary to effect this protection was not determined at that time.

The protective effect of alpha-tocopherol, or

was not determined at that time.

The protective effect of alpha-tocopherol, or vitamin E, agrees generally with the results announced by Dam, Glavind, Bernth and Hagens. As in the case of the experiments of the Danish investigators, so in the case of the American investigators it appeared that the amount of synthetic vitamin E necessary to protect against nutritional encephalomalacia is considerably higher than the alpha-tocopherol from vegetable or natural sources. This is not unlike the well established fact that vitamin D generated through the action of ultraviolet rays on ergosterol is not as effective in prevention and in curing rickets in chicks as is an equivalent amount of natural vitamin D such as may be procured from cod liver oil.

as may be procured from cod liver oil.

The results of the studies of the various vegetable oils suggested that a protective factor against nutritional encephalomalacia of chicks is distributed in corn oil, cottonseed oil, hydrogenated cottonseed oil, peanut oil and soybean oil. It is present also, seemingly much more abundantly, in wheat germ oil. The factor in many cases responds to extraction in much the same fashion as does vitamin E.

GIZZARD EROSION IN TURKEYS—When young turkeys were placed on the experimental diet designated 108, in place of developing changes in the brain such as occur in the chick, a selective necrosis of the smooth muscle of the gizzard is produced. This type of gizzard erosion is of considerable interest inasmuch as it presents another instance of a different specie

reacting in a different way to a similar nutritional deficiency. Experimentally, this form of gizzard erosion in the turkey was first observed by Jungherr and Pappenheimer in 1937. Their original observations have been confirmed and extended; and the occurrence of the disease under field conditions, even though somewhat rare, is reported in the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Bulletin.

periment Bulletin.

When poults were placed on the diet producing gizzard erosion at an age of from two to eight weeks, no cases of the nutritional gizzard disease were observed, so that it appears that poults at least two weeks old develop an age resistance to nutritional myopathies. This phenomenon has a parallel in encephalomalacia of chicks, and also a parallel in the muscular dystrophy of very young rats on E-deficient diets, as has been reported previously.

Using 5 grams of fresh lettuce per young turkey per day plus the basal diet, or 5 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal in addition to the basal diet, failed completely to afford protection against nutritional myopathy.

Wheat germ oil, as supplied by Archer-Dan-

Wheat germ oil, as supplied by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, exhibited to a total of 36 poults resulted in the low incidence amounting to less than 20 per cent as compared with the average incidence of 73.8 per cent in the nonprotected group.

the nonprotected group.

It was concluded from the experiment that nutritional myopathy of the gizzard in turkeys occurs regularly in a large proportion of young poults fed a simplified diet which in chicks leads to encephalomalacia, and in ducklings to degeneration of the skeletal muscle. After two weeks on stock diet, the animal seems to be no longer susceptible. A similar syndrome is occasionally observed under field conditions.

The incidence of the experimental disease appears to be reduced by the addition of vegetable oil, more especially wheat germ oil, but not by fresh lettuce or alfalfa.

Total stocks of wheat held on Dec. 31, 1939 owned and stored for others by the mills reporting amounted to 148,863,767 bus.; and of the 135,856,362 bus. owned by the mills, 89.6 per cent was in private terminal elevators, in transit, and in mills and mill elevators attached to mills; 5.4 per cent in public terminal elevators; and 5 per cent in country elevators. Dec. 31, 1938, total wheat stocks were 142,807,276 bus., as reported by the Buro of the Census.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

World's Poultry Congress has been issued, giving names of underwriters, exhibitors, contributing members and statement of income and expenses. The total income was \$313,737.95, and the expense \$309,970.74.

Crop correspondents report an intention on Feb. 1 to purchase this year about 4 per cent fewer chicks than they bought in 1939. In the intensive commercial egg producing areas of the North Atlantic and Pacific Coast States, a somewhat greater decrease in intended purchases is shown for large flocks than for small ones.-U.S.D.A.

Poultry Nutrition

E. T. Halnan of the University of Cambridge reports that:

Evidence from our studies at Cambridge indicate that birds allowed to feed ad lib tend to consume more food than is necessary for the egg production obtained. It is suggested that it may be a sound practice to revert to the control system of feeding so far as the laying flock is concerned.

On the quality side, our chief interest has been directed toward the effect of food fat on the quality of the product and whether economy of protein can be effected in fattening ra-The chief facts we have found are: tions.

1. That a fattening ration consisting of 95% finely ground oats and 5% dried skimmilk gives as good results as one consisting of 80% finely ground oats and 20% dried milk.

2. That the quality of the fat in the carcass is directly related to the quality of the fat in

the food.

That red palm oil is as useful a fat for use in fattening rations as mutton fat.

We have given considerable attention to the possibility of causing taint in poultry meat and eggs by the use of poor and good quality fish meal. Our experiments indicate that both nsh meal. Our experiments indicate that both cod liver oil and good grade fish meals are without detrimental effects when fed at normal levels and that, in time of need, even poor quality fish meals may be used up to 10% levels for fattening and up to a 5% level for egg production.

Manganese for Turkey Poults

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station conducted two experiments using five groups of 25 day-old turkey poults in each ex-periment. A basal ration low in manganese (10 parts per million or less) was used and additions to the basal ration were made in the form of manganese sulfate. In the first experiment, levels of 20, 40, 60 and 80 parts per million of manganese were added to the basal ration low in manganese. In the second experiment additions were made to the basal ration at levels of 20, 30, 40 and 50 parts per million.

The poults were wingbanded and were weighed individually at weekly intervals. They were housed in battery brooders. The criteria used as a basis for the results of the experiments were weekly increase in body weight and notation on the development of perosis.

The basal ration low in manganese used in both experiments gave a high incidence of perosis and low rate of growth. In the lots where 20 parts per million or above of manganese additions were made, the incidence of perosis was gradually lowered and the rate of growth improved. However, in none of the lots, even those with the highest amount of manganese added, was perosis entirely pre-vented, yet the growth rate on these higher levels of manganese was equal to the usual

normal rate of growth expected in Bronze turkey poults from day-old to eight weeks. This phenomenon has also been noted at this Station and by others as occurring in experiments with baby chicks.

Effects of Different Cereals

The effect of feeding different cereals on the composition of the edible portions of cockerels was studied by H. M. Harshaw of the Buro of Animal Industry.

Physical and chemical analyses were made on representative twelve-week-old White Leghorn cockerels from five lots which had been reared in confinement in colony brooder houses. Four of the lots received diets, each of which contained only one of the four cereals corn, wheat, oats, and barley, supplemented in each case by dried buttermilk, minerals, and cod liver oil. These diets were balanced to contain approximately 16.6 per cent protein and to have a satisfactory calcium-phosphorus ratio. The fifth, or control group, was given a normal all-mash diet.

The amounts of breast muscle, leg muscle, remaining edible portion, and total edible portion were determined in the carcasses of the birds. The quantity of protein, fat, ash, and water was determined in each of these edible portions. The average results of these analyses are presented.

The percentage of remaining edible portion was nearly the same for all five groups. Compared with the controls, the oat and barley lots had the same or a slightly lower proportion of leg and breast muscle, while the wheat and corn lots were considerably lower in this respect. Considering the percentage of total edible portion, the order of the five lots was control, oat, barley, wheat, and corn, with the birds in the corn lot averaging almost eleven per cent lower than the controls.

The corn-fed birds were the highest in the fat content of the edible portions, followed in order by those reared on the wheat, control, barley, and oat diets. There was practically no difference in composition between the barley-fed and oat-fed birds. The percentage protein, ash, and water in the edible portions of the birds reared on the five diets varied inversely with the fat content, but the edible portions of the wheat birds were consistently lower in protein than the same portions of the birds of the other groups.

It is concluded that, in the production of fat in chickens, corn is the most efficient of the four cereals studied, and that wheat is only slightly less efficient. Corn and wheat, however, produced a lower percentage of edible meat than oats and barley. This suggests that a mixture of two or more of the cereals is desirable in feeding poultry for market.

The cereals used showed no tendency to cause any difference in the distribution of fat

between the edible portions.

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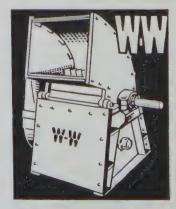
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Some Essential Constituents of Poultry Feeds

By R. V. BOUCHER, Pennsylvania State College, before Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

(Continued from page 550)

RIBOFLAVIN.-For many years vitamin G was included in the vitamin B-complex, but now it is known to be an entirely separate entity, the chemical name of which is riboflavin. In fact, its exact chemical nature is known, since it has been prepared in pure form from milk, eggs, and liver, and has been synthesized in the laboratory. Within the last eight months the synthetic product has been placed on the market at \$17.50 per gram, less than one-tenth the former price of the naturally occurring product

Like carotene, the precursor of vitamin A, riboflavin is a highly colored pigment. It fluoresces a greenish-yellow when a tiny amount of it is dissolved in water. Riboflavin is abundant in nature, especially in milk, eggs, liver and green leaves, but it is very difficult to separate from these materials in pure form, hence has never been prepared in large quantities.

Riboflavin is important in the nutrition of growing chicks. If a mild deficiency exists, it results in retarded growth, while if the deficiency is more severe there may develop "nutritional leg weakness." Work at Cornell has shown that for their strain of White Leghorns, approximately 1,300 micrograms of ribo-flavin per pound of feed are necessary to promote normal growth thru the first eight weeks. Also, that 600 micrograms per pound of ration are required for egg production and that approximately 1,000 micrograms are required in order to produce eggs of maximum hatchability.

During the last two years these results have been confirmed in our own laboratory. The growth rate and vigor of chicks is markedly affected by the riboflavin intake of the hen. If the breeding ration contains just enough riboflavin to permit the eggs to hatch, the chicks will be unthrifty and grow at a slower rate than if the breeding ration had contained a liberal amount of riboflavin.

The common constituents of poultry feeds that are richest in riboflavin are milk products, alfalfa, fish meal and meat scraps. Other excellent sources but as yet of limited usefulness because of high cost are liver meal and yeast. That all of these products may vary widely in their riboflavin content is probably due to differences in methods used in their manufacture and to variations in the raw product.

Riboflavin is readily destroyed by light but is resistant to heat and oxidation under ordinary conditions, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station has found that there is little difference in the riboflavin content of alfalfa cured by different methods. They also report little or no loss of riboflavin during storage of alfalfa hay, as long as it was kept dry in storage.

While in the past poultrymen have relied upon milk products as the chief source of supply for riboflavin, this may not continue to be the most economical course to pursue. The reasons for this suggestion are as follows: As more and more is learned about milk products their value in a wide variety of industries is revealed, hence, it is conceivable that in the future a smaller volume may be available for poultry feeding and prices may advance. At the same time a vast untapped source of riboflavin is gradually being developed. I refer to yeast products which are by-products from the manufacture of industrial alcohol, beer, distilled liquors and some organic solvents. If, however, these new riboflavin concentrates are substituted for milk products, it should be remembered that milk contains not only riboflavin but many other essential nutrients of excellent quality, including proteins and minerals.

DRY SKIMMILK.—In fact we have just completed a study of dry skimmilk which consisted of three experiments, each of 72 weeks duration, with single comb White Leghorns.

The all-mash basal ration was formulated with the idea that it should meet all known nutritive requirements and that the constituents should conform to best present-day commercial practice in this area, except that it should contain no milk products. Thus, the no-milk basal ration was designed to reveal whether or not the addition of dry skimmilk would improve an already high-grade ration. Along with this basal ration we fed seven other groups on varying levels of milk—from 11/4 to 83/4 per

The results of this three and a half year study indicate that:

Maximum benefits from the use of dry skimmilk in all-mash rations during the growing period were attained during the first ten weeks of growth.

Most efficient gains in body weight on the basis of dry skimmilk intake were made by chicks fed 1.25 and 2.5 per cent dry skimmilk in all-mash rations.

From the standpoint of egg production, egg weight, hatchability and dry skimmilk intake, most efficient performance by laying pullets occurred with all-mash rations containing 2.5 to 5 per cent milk. Results were essentially as satisfactory with 2.5 and 3.75 per cent milk as with higher levels.

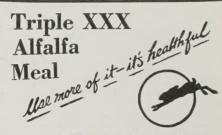
Mortality of the second generation on allmash rations containing none to 5 per cent dry skimmilk was considerably higher during the laying period than on rations with 6.25 to 8.75 per cent milk.

Rate of growth during the first two weeks of age, total feed consumption and gain in weight during the growing period, feed efficiency during the early part of the growing period, body weight at sexual maturity and per cent hatch of fertile eggs increased with increasing percentages of dry skimmilk in the all-mash rations. Age at sexual maturity decreased with increasing amounts of milk in the ration.

It should be emphasized that this work was done with all-mash rations and that the figures must be doubled to apply to a mash intended to be fed on the basis of equal parts mash and scratch grain.

(To be continued)

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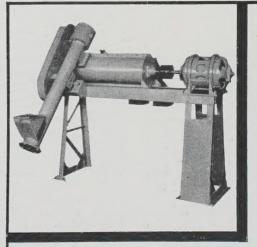
The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 430 pages, 53 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

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The GRAIN JOURNAL

Supplements for Soybean Oil Meal in Chick Rations

Studies by the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin on the nature of the effective supplements for soybean oil meal in chick rations lead to the following conclusions:

1. Materials from widely varying sources, dried skimmilk, whey, yeast, or autoclaved yeast, meat scraps, liver meal, or sardine oil meal supplemented soybean oil meal in these rations.

2. Since the protein of whey (milk albumin) was without value as a supplement, it appears that the supplementary value of the whey was due to its vitamin content.

3. The average weight of chicks fed the combination of meat scraps and liver meal was greater than that of those chicks fed either supplement alone.

4. Data are discussed which indicate that flavin may be one factor supplied in inadequate amounts by the soybean oil meal.

5. For maximum efficiency of utilization of the protein in the soybean oil meal-grain ration some potent source of flavin and possibly other vitamins must be fed.

6. The protein of the grains supplemented solely by soybean oil meal is inefficient and requires additional supplementation with other protein for maximum efficiency.

protein for maximum efficiency.

Poultry Nutrition

By W. RAY EWING, before Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n

Seven or eight or more vitamins are recognized for poultry. The vitamins required include A, B, B₃, D, E, G (riboflavin). K, the chick anti-dermatitis vitamin (chick anti-pellagric vitamin or filtrate factor), the anti-gizzard erosion factor, the anti-encephalomalacia factor, and others. Among the vitamins or factor and others. Among the vitamins or factors not required by poultry, or not yet known definitely to be required, are vitamins C, B₆, the factor W and the grass juice factor. The essential fatty acids are also not yet known to be required by poultry.

The vitamin A requirement is higher for poultry than for mammals. Estimates for productive levels of vitamin A for poultry seem to be approximately 5,000 units or over per pound of feed, if optimum results are to be The vitamin A requirements for turkeys is higher than for chickens. A is a main health, growth and production factor, and must be fed in high amounts if uniformly good results are to be expected. When grain is fed in conjunction with mash a correspondingly higher amount of vitamin A must be included in the mash part of the ration.

Until recently, comparatively little information had been available regarding the requirement of laying hens for vitamin D. In general it has been the practice to conduct vitamin D requirement studies with growing chicks, using a four, eight or twelve weeks' experimental period, and to assume that the requirement of the laying hen for vitamin D is the same as that of the growing chick. Obviously, there is little basis for such a assumption is little basis for such an assumption.

The chick needs vitamin D to enable it to deposit lime and phosphorus in its skeleton to build a strong framework, while the laying hen, whose skeleton is already formed, requires it principally for the formation of egg shells. Since a large proportion of the vitamin D used in poultry feeding goes into laying mashes, definite information regarding the requirement of the adult bird for this factor was needed.

Several long time experiments were begun by various state experiment stations, notably the Pennsylvania State College and Washington State College. When the four year tests were completed it was remarkable almost to find that all of the results were in complete accord as to the approximate exact requirements for laying hens. As a result of the publication of

this research work, most of the various state colleges are, or have under consideration, plac-ing of their poultry recommendations definitely on a minimum basis of 40 units vitamin D per 100 grams of feed intake (181.6 units per pound of all-mash ration) for starting and growing chicks, and 80 units vitamin D per 100 grams of feed intake (363.2 units per pound of feed intake) for laying hens.

Many experimental station tests have shown conclusively that turkeys require at least three times as much vitamin D in their feed as is required to keep chickens in good growing order. The University of California indicates that as high as ten times more vitamin D may be required by turkeys.

Vitamin D of Hay

Representative samples from comparable lots of alfalfa hay and prairie hay were assayed for vitamin D, by the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The alfalfa contained 1.10 international units, and the prairie hay 0.55 international units of vitamin D per gram. When these lots of hay were fed to comparable groups of dairy cows the butterfat produced by the group receiving alfalfa hay was more potent in vitamin D than the butterfat from the group receiving prairie hay, which was in turn more potent than butterfat from a beet pulp control group. Between 1 and 2 per cent of the vitamin D in these normal rations was recovered in the milk. Attempts to quantitatively concentrate the vitamin D of butterfat to assist in the assay of relatively impotent samples were unsuccessful.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for March futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

Minn

		spotts Spot	: Kansa	is City
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 28	18.75	18.50	20.30	23.25
Nov. 10	21.50	21.50	21.05	24.00
Nov. 25	21.00	21.00	20.00	23.10
Dec. 9		21.00	19.60	23.35
Dec. 16		20.50	20.60	23.75
Dec. 23		21.00	20.00	22.90
Dec. 30		21.00	20.35	23.60
Jan. 6		21,50	20.80	23.90
Jan. 13		21.00	20.10	23.35
Jan. 20		21.00	20.00	22.60
Jan. 27		20.50	19.80	22.40
Feb. 3		19.50	19.55	21.35
Feb. 10		20.25	19.95	22.25
Feb. 17		21.50	21.00	23.50
Feb. 24	22.50	21.50	20.60	23.25
	*St. Louis		Chica	go
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	
Oct. 28	23.50	25.25	91	28.20
Nov. 10		26.25	97	32.20
Nov. 25		25.50	1001/4	34.20
Dec 0	00.00	95.00	400	02.00

		pran	SHOLES	Soybeans	Ivieai
Oct.	28	23.50	25.25	91	28.20
Nov.	10	23.85	26.25	97	32.20
Nov.	25	23.20	25.50	1001/4	34.20
Dec.	9	22.90	25.00	108	35.20
Dec.	16	23.25	24.75	124	35.20
Dec.	23	23.10	24.60	115	34.00
Dec.	30	23.50	25.25	1201/2	34.70
Jan.	6	23.90	25,75	117%	34.70
Jan.	13	23.15	25.00	117.	34.20
Jan.	20	23.10	24.15	112%	31,50
Jan.	27	22.95	24.10	1081/2	31.20
Feb.	3	22.65	23.40	104%	31.20
Feb.	10	23.00	24.25	106%	29.20
Feb.	17	23.80	25.10	108	29.20
Feb.	24	23.50	24.90	1101/2	29,20

				eed Meal	Kansas City	Chicag
		Ft.	Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
Oct.	28		33.00	25.50	22.40	49
Nov.	10		33.00	28.00	22,40	501/2
Nov.	25		34.00	28.75	22.50	51%
Dec.	9		35.00	29.00	24.00	55 1/2
Dec.	16		35.00	29.50	23.50	57%
Dec.	23		35.00	30.00	23.50	571/4
Dec.	30		35.00	30.00	23.50	581/4
Jan.	6		36.00	30.00	23.50	5834
Jan.	13		37.00	30.50	23,50	59
Jan.	20		37.00	30.50	23.25	60
Jan.	27		37.00	30.00	23.50	59
Feb.	3		37.00	30.00	23.50	57
Feb.	10		37.00	29.00	23.50	58%
Feb.	17		37.00	29.50	23.50	58
Feb.	24		37.00	30.25	23.50	581/4

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery, shorts St. Louis delivery.

Copper Backs for Elevator Legs

J. Russell Wait, Houston port director, is having copper backs installed on the seven legs of the elevator. Buckets on belts carry the grain up the legs. The leg casings are

Wait said that by substituting copper the chances of the steel buckets striking the steel backs and causing a spark would be eliminated.

He estimated that the work would cost about

Windows and casings in the four upper floors

of the public grain elevator at Houston, Tex., were blown out by dust explosions Dec. 18.

An investigator for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture found that the explosion originated in the lower floor of the elevator and then traveled to the upper floors. He said foreign material, such as a bolt, nut, rivet or rock, in the grain struck the sides of the bin and caused

Argentina has allowed 12,269,000 pesos for grain elevator construction during the fiscal year 1939-40.

a spark, resulting in the explosion.

Dr. T. A. Kisselbach, chief agronomist at the University of Nebraska agricultural col-lege, believes hybrid corn acreage will jump from the 1939 figure of 1,200,000 to 3,500,000 within the next five years.

Positive Action Magnetic Separator Available

A new type of trap door construction which insures positive opening and closing of the trap door is used on the new Homer Improved Magnetic Separator.

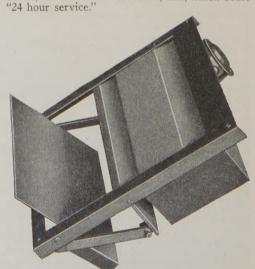
The new separator is reported to have a magnetic pull of more than 80 lbs., which is four times the minimum of 20 lbs. set forth in the standard fire insurance requirements.

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau tests require a magnetic separator to stop and hold small ball bearings, which is most difficult because the spherical shape of a ball bearing leaves little surface thru which magnets may make contact, and the magnets receive no frictional aid, since "nothing rolls like a ball."

The Homer Improved Magnetic Separator is reported to stop and hold ball bearings of all sizes, even those two inches in diameter.

This "Class A" magnetic separator is of all steel construction and properly enclosed to keep dust and other particles from the windings of the magnets to insure long life for this construction. the magnets to insure long life for this scientifically designed aid to the operators of feed grinding and mixing machinery.

The improved magnetic separator is available in models suited to installation in chutes, spouts, or the mouths of hammer mills. Full information may be had on request to the manufacturers, Lima Armature Works, Inc., which boast



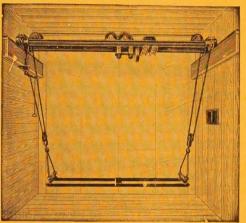
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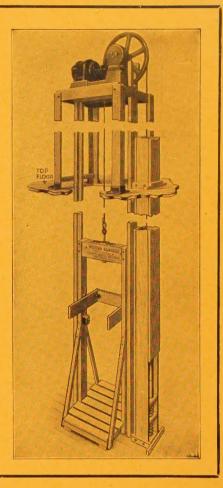
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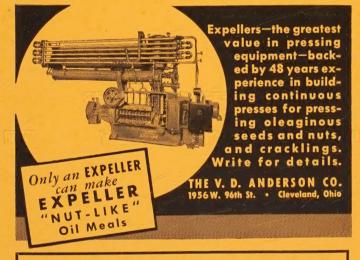
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